

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Solidarity Spurns End of Martial Law

By Harry Trimborn  
Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — The underground leadership of Solidarity denounced on Wednesday the recent lifting of martial law as a "propaganda gesture" that will not deter the banned union in its struggle with the nation's leaders.

"The authorities have not broken the spirit of resistance," the leadership declared in an underground bulletin. It was the leaders' first public response to the removal of martial law on July 22. "We exist and we fight," they said.

The Solidarity leadership remained, however, from issuing a call for a strike or other major demonstration on Aug. 31 to mark the third anniversary of Solidarity's major achievement — government recognition of the establishment of the first independent trade union in the Communist bloc.

Five persons died in street clashes throughout the country during last year's anniversary, and Poland's leader, General Wojciech

Jaruzelski, warned in announcing the removal of martial law that the government would crack down on activity against the state "no less firmly than during martial law."

The underground leaders appealed for a two-hour nationwide boycott of the municipal transportation system on the anniversary of the 21-point Gdansk agreement, which was signed by government and Solidarity officials in the Baltic port city in 1980.

The authorities insist that they have remained true to the spirit of the agreement, despite the subsequent ban on Solidarity and the suppression of reforms contained in the agreement.

The Solidarity bulletin carried the signatures of Zbigniew Bujak, the government's most wanted political fugitive, and four other leaders who have remained in hiding despite the lifting of martial law. The five are members of Solidarity's top underground command, the provisional coordinating commission.

In calling for the transportation

boycott the leaders declared, "Let the buses, trolleys and streets remain empty on Aug. 31 between 2 P.M. and 4 P.M. Let the streets be ours the way they were when transportation workers went on strike in solidarity with the Gdansk shipyard workers. Let us recall the atmosphere of those days."

Solidarity was born in the Lenin shipyards during a wave of strikes in protest against food shortages and government economic policies. It was led by Lech Walesa, who spent 11 months in internment under martial law until his release in November.

Mr. Walesa said in an interview after the removal of martial law that any attempt at a strike during the anniversary of the Gdansk agreement would be easily crushed by the authorities.

He said Wednesday, however, that the underground statement was "too soft."

The underground bulletin called on the nation to honor the memory of striking workers and others who were killed in the anti-government

riots and disturbances dating back to the 1950s. "Let there be no shortages of flowers on their graves," it said.

It suggested that Solidarity units still in existence and other groups should hold additional observances "in accordance with their own experience and traditions."

In condemning the lifting of martial law, the bulletin declared that the government had undertaken the move because continued military rule "has become politically unprofitable."

The underground leaders also maintained that enactment of a package of tough laws to replace martial law had empowered the authorities "with the right to freely apply enforcement and oppression."

"Independent thought and independent sociopolitical action have been turned into crimes, striking at the existence of the nation and state," the bulletin said.

It declared that the limited amnesty did not moderate the harshness of the new restrictions.



Bettino Craxi, on the verge of forming Italy's first Socialist-led government Wednesday, enters party headquarters.

## Party Infighting Delays New Coalition for Craxi

By Henry Tanner

International Herald Tribune

ROME — The birth of Italy's first Socialist-led government under Bettino Craxi as prime minister has been delayed for a day by a personal power struggle among veteran leaders of the Christian Democratic Party.

As final negotiations were still under way Wednesday night, Mr. Craxi announced that he would report agreement on the composition of the cabinet to President Sandro Pertini on Thursday morning and that the full government would be sworn in by the president later in the day.

Giulio Andreotti, who led several Christian Democratic governments as prime minister in the 1970s, will take over as foreign minister, replacing Emilio Colombo, also a Christian Democrat. Mr. Andreotti's determination to win this post was one of the main reasons for the one-day delay.

The deputy prime minister will go to Bruno De Michelis, also a former Christian Democratic prime minister. Amintore Fanfani, whose government was brought down by Mr. Craxi in April, succeeding an early election, was set to become interior minister, but this was subject to more talks late Wednesday night.

Mr. Craxi had already obtained

an agreement Tuesday night by the five prospective coalition parties on a broad government program and on the allocation of ministerial posts to the individual parties. The coalition includes the Republicans, Liberals and Social Democrats in addition to Mr. Craxi's Socialists and the Christian Democrats.

Mr. Craxi had offered the Defense Ministry to former Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini, a Republican, the Finance Ministry to Bruno Visentini, another Republican, and the Budget and Economic Planning Ministry to Pietro Longo, party secretary of the Social Democrats.

The appointment of Mr. Visentini and Mr. Longo was seen as one of Mr. Craxi's most intriguing moves; during the election campaign the two men were representing diametrically opposed views on key economic issues.

Mr. Visentini, who is chairman of the board of Olivetti, led the fight for austerity and drastic anti-inflationary measures, along with Mr. Spadolini. Mr. Longo called for the protection of hard won social benefits and asked that priority be given to the fight against unemployment.

Mr. Craxi had offered the Christian Democrats the post of deputy prime minister and the ministries

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## U.S. F-14s Chase Libyan Jets Over Mediterranean

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department said Wednesday that two U.S. Navy fighter-jets chased away two Libyan warplanes in an encounter about 100 miles (160 kilometers) from the aircraft carrier Eisenhower over waters claimed by Libya.

Chadian officials, meanwhile, said that Libyan planes had continued a heavy bombardment of the northern town of Faya-Largeau, and Pentagon officials said four American military advisers and a shipment of anti-aircraft missiles had arrived in Chad.

The incident Tuesday over the Gulf of Sidra, which the United States considers international waters, involved two Libyan MiG-23s and two F-14s based on the Eisenhower. A Pentagon spokesman said no weapons were fired.

The Libyan MiG-23s turned to avoid collision after they were confronted by the F-14s, then descended and headed for shore, the spokesman said. He said the incident occurred about 90 miles off the Libyan coast.

Libya warned, meanwhile, that its air force would attack the Eisenhower if it entered the Gulf of Sidra. A government statement quoted Wednesday by the Libyan news agency JANA said, "Orders have been given to the Libyan Arab Air Force to destroy any target that enters the Gulf of Sidra."

The statement did not mention an encounter with U.S. jets. But it "indicated what it said were Pentagon assertions that the Eisenhower was already on patrol in the gulf."

U.S. officials have not given the exact location of the Eisenhower, or of an accompanying carrier, the Coral Sea.

The encounter Tuesday was the second of its kind between U.S. fighter-jets and Libyan warplanes this year. In February, two Libyan jets apparently searching for the carrier Nimitz were chased away by Navy fighters. Two years ago, two F-14s shot down two Libyan jets that fired rockets at them over the Gulf of Sidra.

In Ndjamena, Chad's capital, government officials and a French physician said Wednesday that Libyan planes were dropping fragmentation and phosphorus bombs on targets in northern Chad.

The officials said Libyan MiGs and Tupolev aircraft have been bombing Faya-Largeau since the forces of Hissene Habre, the Chadian leader, recaptured it Saturday from the rebel forces of Goukouni Oueddei.

A French physician working in a Ndjamena hospital said Tuesday that he had treated several persons for severe burns caused by phosphorus bombs dropped on Faya-Largeau.

Libya has denied that its planes have taken part in the fighting in Chad.

Unofficial sources, meanwhile, said government troops captured the garrison town of Gouro, a traditional stronghold of Mr. Gou-

kouni's troops that is 150 miles north of Faya-Largeau and about 100 miles from the Libyan border.

That would mark the first time Mr. Habre's troops have controlled the town, which has been used as a staging area for rebel attacks against Faya-Largeau.

In Washington, Defense Department sources said Wednesday that four military advisers were being sent to Chad to provide training in the use of U.S.-supplied Redeye missiles. The Redeye, a shoulder-fired, heat-seeking missile, is expected to provide Mr. Habre's troops with some protection from Libyan planes. Up to now, the government troops have been virtually defenseless against air attack.

The Pentagon sources said the American advisers would train French advisers who would in turn train Mr. Habre's forces, but French officials said that none of the French advisers in Chad were military personnel. There was no immediate explanation for the discrepancy.

The Redeye missiles are part of \$10 million in military aid that the United States has promised to Mr. Habre's forces.

In Paris, Defense Ministry sources said a first load of French anti-aircraft guns reached Faya-Largeau on Wednesday.

Meanwhile, Soumaila Mahamat, the Chadian information minister, denied rebel claims that they had retaken Faya-Largeau. But he said Libyan bombs had caused heavy casualties among residents and combatants in the area.

Mr. Habre, a former defense minister, drove Mr. Goukouni from Ndjamena last December after fighting in the streets of the capital.

### INSIDE

■ Marriage for a young woman in India can mean an abrupt and bitter passage from carefree childhood to a state of virtual slavery. Page 5.

■ Democratic governors hoping to win the White House next year like what they see in Senator John Glenn. Page 3.

■ William P. Clark has become a leader in forging U.S. policy on Central America. Page 3.

■ The American Bar Association has voted to retain most of the traditional safeguards against disclosing of client confidences. Page 2.

SPORTS  
■ Bowie Kuhn resigned Wednesday as U.S. baseball commissioner. Page 13.

TOMORROW  
■ The 1989 Paris World's Fair was canceled, but a show meant as a preview runs in Paris until December. Mary Blum reviews the mixup. Weekend.

## Guam: The Next International Center of Industry?

Why Not? Asks U.S. Delegate, Who Sees Another Hong Kong in the Pacific

By Bernard Weinraub

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Sleek hotel towers, duty-free jade and pearls. Suits made to order within 24 hours. International banks on streets that flow with hawkers, tourists, immigrants.

Hong Kong?

"Why not? Why can't Guam be the new Hong Kong?" said Antonio Basja Won Pat, the Democrat who serves as the Pacific territory's lone delegate in Congress. "Let's face it, Guam can be a new business center of Asia."

The impetus for what may seem a quixotic proposal is the nervousness about Hong Kong's future after 1997. That is when Britain's 99-year lease on most of the crown colony's territory expires, and the Chinese seem determined to reimpose a degree of sovereignty.

Moreover, Mr. Won Pat's decades-old proposal to transform the sandy, barren U.S. territory into a thriving industrial center has been given some key support in a report issued by the Heritage Foundation, a conservative research group.

Although Guam now has numer-

ous "attractive features," including hotels that carry Japanese soap operas so tourists will not miss vital episodes, the report maintains that "unless steps are taken to unleash the commercial potential of the island, it is destined to remain a sleepy Pacific dependency instead of a thriving entrepot."

As Guam's five-term delegate to Congress, Mr. Won Pat, 74, votes on committees to which he is assigned. But he does not vote on bills considered on the House floor.

He is now preparing legislation that would establish a federal commission to examine the impact of U.S. laws in Guam and the Virgin Islands. Guam, a one-time colonial possession of Spain, was ceded to the United States in 1898 after the Spanish-American War and its economy rests heavily on U.S. military facilities.

What Mr. Won Pat and the Heritage Foundation seek is essentially an overall shift in U.S. tax laws and wage and labor rules to encourage foreign investment.

The Heritage Foundation report said that while Asian nations, such as the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, were seeking to attract businessmen from Hong Kong, Guam was "endowed with the assets that could make it Hong Kong's successor."

"It occupies a pivotal position in the Pacific, only three hours' flying time from Hong Kong, Tokyo, Seoul and Manila, and is secure,"

the report said. "Guam enjoys the stability associated with the American flag, and the protection afforded by the U.S. Air Force and the Seventh Fleet. All that Guam needs is a green light from Washington."

But a State Department official said: "You can't assume everything's going down the tubes in Hong Kong. That's a huge assumption. The Hong Kong governor is negotiating right now. Any action by the U.S. government could hurt the chances of the place. We're not going to get into this in any kind of public way."

Meanwhile, Mr. Won Pat remains hopeful that within his lifetime, the stunnerous island will one day serve as a commercial metropolis.

"The people of Guam are American, devoutly American, they love America," he added. "You know President Reagan is visiting Asia in November. He is stopping over in Guam for a brief rest. My hope is that he will see Guam and understand. We could be Hong Kong!"

Chinese-British Talks End  
Chinese and British officials discussing the future of Hong Kong ended a third round of talks Wednesday and agreed to meet again in September, Reuters reported from Beijing.

Qi Huiyuan, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, gave no indication of what progress, if any, had been made in the 18 hours of talks.

## Strike Apparently Over At The Financial Times

New York Times Service

LONDON — An apparent settlement was reached Wednesday in the 10-week strike that shut down the Financial Times, the journal of Britain's business community.

According to Alan Hare, the newspaper's chairman, publication could resume with Tuesday's paper. "Don't ask if we have won," said Mr. Hare. "Nobody wins in a dispute like this."

The agreement offers the 24 press machine supervisors who initiated the strike the same base wage

of about \$460 (£307) they rejected after it was recommended by a government mediator in June. However, it is sweetened by about \$100 a week for what Mr. Hare called minor matters and the possibility of at least \$9 a week more for productivity changes.

The settlement was reportedly reached at 4 A.M. Wednesday in marathon negotiations between the newspaper and the National Graphical Association, which represents the machine supervisors. It will be presented to the machine supervisors Thursday.

## Japan's Schools: Family Atmosphere and 'Basics'

By Edward B. Fiske

New York Times Service

HACHIOJI, Japan — Tomiko Yusa was teaching a lesson in negative numbers one day recently to her seventh-grade mathematics class at the Uchikoshi Junior High School here, and she called on a student seated near the window to solve a problem on the blackboard.

The 13-year-old girl stood beside her desk staring at the floor, obviously at a loss to understand the problem. She tried a couple of guesses, then fell silent. Finally the teacher allowed her to sit down.

In an American school, the student would probably have been



Kindergarten students waiting to be picked up for a trip to school in Tanohata, Japan.

### JAPANESE EDUCATION

Second of four articles.

placed in a slower class where she could work alongside students of comparable ability. In Japan, however, there is no such thing as "tracking."

The social cost of a student's being removed from her peers is viewed as far greater than the frustration of sitting day after day in a class where the pupil does not understand what is going on. So until high school, all students, from the slow to the gifted, are taught together.

The incident is indicative of how schools here are inextricably tied to such distinctly Japanese values as the primacy of the group rather than the individual. A month of observing Japanese classrooms and speaking with students, teachers, parents and others discloses how much these values and such others as ritual, status and order differ from those that characterize U.S. public schools.

Shortly after 8:30 on a recent Saturday morning, for example, the halls of the Shimanocho Elementary School in the northern village of Tanohata began to reverberate with the sounds of a sprightly marching being played over the loud-speaker system.

The 200 students, dressed in identical crimson warm-up suits and white slippers, emerged from their classrooms and walked quickly to the school gymnasium. After a march around the edge of the basketball court, they sat in neat rows on the floor.

A student opened the morning meeting with a formal welcome and a deep bow. A student band performed, and the principal presented citations to students who had done the best job of cleaning up their rooms or read the most books that week. After about 20 minutes the entire assembly bowed again, and the students marched to their classrooms for a Saturday morning of work.

In the first-grade class, the student whose turn it was to be the "leader" for that day stood by his desk and announced, "We are now beginning our study for the first

hour." The class responded in unison, "Let us begin."

Classes at all levels are large, with most approaching the legal limit of 45. The student-teacher ratio in Japanese elementary schools is 25-to-1, the highest of all major countries. In the United States, the average is 22-to-1.

There is frequent interaction between students and teachers in primary schools, but instruction at the upper levels is almost entirely by lecture.

One day recently, for example, Saburo Yabata, a history teacher at Ueno High School in Tokyo, led his

class through a lesson on Chinese geography.

The students, who will take five tests on the lecture during the term, sat intently, most of them taking copious notes.

"The teacher conveys knowledge," said Shigenori Yamane, a teacher of English at Hiroshima University High School. "The students accept knowledge. That's it."

Nobuko Sakai, a 19-year-old sophomore at Sophia University in Tokyo, recalls her return to Japan after spending a year at an Ameri-

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

## Soviet Report Questions Centralized Economy

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A study prepared for the Kremlin leadership has called for a fundamental reform of the Soviet economy and asserted that its centralized management system can no longer ensure the "full and effective use of the society's intellectual and labor resources."

The document, printed in 70 numbered copies and not widely circulated, provides an insight into internal Kremlin debates over how to rescue the economy from the stagnation that has afflicted it during the past few years.

In contrast to published accounts that focus on various impediments to economic growth, ranging from a lack of incentives to shortages of skilled personnel, the main argument of the 30-page study is that the system itself is holding back development.

The study was presented in April at one of a series of closed-door seminars organized by the Soviet Academy of Sciences, economic sections of the Communist Party Central Committee and Gosplan, the state planning commission. These seminars involved the country's top economic officials, managers and economists.

It is not known what other points of view were articulated at these conferences. The fact that the system itself was being questioned, however, suggests the scope of the discussions and the concern over the economy.

Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, endorsed reformist tendencies in a June speech in which he asserted that changes in the economy were inevitable and that the economy was being managed on an "irrational trial-and-error" basis.

While Mr. Andropov appears to

have embraced reformist assessments on the country's economic weaknesses, he has not necessarily endorsed their prescription for a broad decentralization. There are indications, however, that he is moving gingerly in that direction.

The clearest indication came last month when the government inaugurated partial reforms to free industry from rigid central control and to increase production. These

reforms, known here as "economic experiments," involve the country's heavy and transport machinery industries as well as electro-technical industries.

Also involved are the food industries of the Ukraine, Belorussia's light industry and local industry of Lithuania.

The experiments give enterprises a freer rein in deciding how to reward workers, introduce labor-sav-

ing technology and reinvest profits in production.

This suggests that Mr. Andropov is determined to modernize the economic structure. But it is by no means clear whether he is prepared to go as far and as quickly as the study suggests.

The Soviet economy, the study said, "has long passed the point

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



WAITING HANDS — Pope John Paul II greets some of those who came to his weekly general audience, which was held outdoors Wednesday in St. Peter's Square.



## Militia Delays Israeli Effort To Shut Base

Phalangists Stage Sit-in  
In Southern Lebanon

**Reuters**  
SIDON, Lebanon — Christians blocked roads in southern Lebanon for the second straight day of protest against Israeli moves to close down a base of rightist Christian militiamen.

Israeli troops on Tuesday moved into the base, at the village of Kfar Falous east of here, but have been stopped short of using force to eject the militiamen from their sit-in.

The Phalangists see the Israeli move as aimed at curbing their activities in southern Lebanon. They say the Israelis want to tighten their grip on it before they make a partial pullback from the Beirut outskirts to the south.

In the eastern town of Baalbek, shopkeepers went on strike to protest Tuesday's shelling of the historic town, state-run Beirut Radio reported.

Two people were killed and about 10 injured in the clash between supporters and opponents of the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat. There were no reports Wednesday of any Palestinian clashes.

Meanwhile, PLO leaders arrived in Tunis for emergency talks Wednesday on the crisis in the group's relations with Syria, Palestinian sources in Tunis said.

The sources said the session of the 81-member PLO central council would aim to demonstrate the legitimacy of the present leadership under Mr. Arafat.

### Israelis Meet U.S. Envoy

Robert C. McFarlane, the special U.S. envoy, met with Israeli leaders Wednesday on ways to ease Lebanese fears that the imminent redeployment of Israel's Army will lead in the permanent division of Lebanon, United Press International reported from Jerusalem on Wednesday.

Mr. McFarlane's visit came as something of a surprise to the Israelis, who had assumed the redeployment issue had been resolved by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Moshe Arens in lengthy consultations in Washington last week.

### Bomber Crash off Gibraltar

**The Associated Press**  
LONDON — A British Canberra bomber crashed into the sea on takeoff from Gibraltar on Wednesday, the British Defense Ministry announced. The jet's three-man crew was missing and presumed dead. The twin-engine bomber had participated in exercises in the Mediterranean and was returning to Britain when the crash occurred, a ministry spokesman said.

## Hellenic Republic Labour Employment Organisation



### International Public Tender for Furniture Articles

1. The Government of Greece received a loan (under number 1134 GR) amounting up to U.S. \$45 million, from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (I.B.R.D.) for covering part of the C Educational Project. This project contains, among the others, the drawing, designing, manufacturing, furnishing and equipment of four (4) centers, of speedy vocational training of various jobs.
2. Present invitation to tenders, refers to the procurement, to second stage, of furnishing articles, of the four (4) speedy vocational training centers.
3. The furnishing articles, of the second stage, have been collected to five groups, depending on the type and the similarity. Offers for every group, shall be accepted, till 12:30 p.m. (Greek time) of the dates, shown on the documents of the respective invitations.
4. The tender will be held among the firms, from countries being members of the I.B.R.D. including Greece and Switzerland.

Those being interested in the procurement, may get more detailed information, through their embassies, in Athens, or by addressing themselves directly to:

**Labour Employment Organisation  
(O.A.E.A.)  
Supplies Directorate  
8 Thrace Street - Alimos  
(Trachones)  
ATTICA - GREECE**

5. Tenderers may take knowledge of the issues of the invitation to tenders, from the above address, during the working hours, or from the respective embassies, at no charge.
6. Tenderers may also buy the issues of the invitation to tenders from the above address, paying U.S. \$10, which shall not be returned, or their equivalent, in any other currency.
7. The organisation reserves the right to reject, any or even all the offers, or to proceed to partial award.

From the Labour Employment Organisation  
Supplies Directorate.



The U.S. envoy, Robert C. McFarlane, left, and David Kimche of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, holding book, leave talks in Jerusalem about the situation in Lebanon.

## U.S. Vetoes UN Resolution on Israel

**New York Times Service**  
UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United States has vetoed a Security Council resolution that said Israel's settlement policies in the occupied Arab lands "have no legal validity" and "constitute a major and serious obstruction" to peace.

The resolution, proposed in a Security Council meeting Tuesday, was prompted by the killing of three students at the Islamic College of Hebron on the West Bank last week, an act that Arab diplomats at the UN say was perpetrated by Israeli settlers.

Abdalla Saleh Ashtal of Yemen requested the meeting and called on the council to "take immediate practical steps" to halt Israel's settlement policies and "put an end to

Israel's flouting of the council's resolutions."

Charles M. Lichenstein of the United States cast the only no in the 13-1 vote and Zaire abstained. Mr. Lichenstein said objections to the resolution rested in part on the characterization of Israeli settlement policy as having no legal standing, a view inconsistent with that of the United States.

President Ronald Reagan said in February 1981 that the building of settlements might have been ill-advised and unnecessarily provocative, but not illegal.

The Netherlands and Britain were critical of Israel. Max van der Stoep of the Netherlands said the settlements "had no legal validity" and represented "a serious obstacle to peace."

Yehuda Z. Blum of Israel said that the "government and people of Israel unreservedly condemn" the murders in Hebron. But, the delegate said, it is also true that "Israel simply cannot get a fair deal in this council."

Mr. Blum said the Security Council in the last four years had devoted one-third to one-half of its meetings to Israel while ignoring the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

"The sad fact is," Mr. Blum said, "that this council has over the years systematically disqualified itself from helping to negotiate peace."

The resolution Tuesday called on Israel "to desist from taking any action" that would change the legal status or the demographic composition of the territories.

## Soviet Study Challenges Central Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

where it was possible to regulate it effectively from a single center." It said that some basic ideological assumptions have become dated or irrelevant. It challenged the notion that economic changes can be carried out "without social conflicts."

"An analysis of the past decades of the development of our economy," it said, "forces us to cast doubts on this point of view. A fundamental restructuring of the system of economic management touches significantly on the interests of many social groups, some of which see in it hopes for an improvement in their positions while others see a worsening" of their status.

Earlier attempts to reform the economy, made by Nikita S. Khrushchev and later by Alexei N. Kosygin in the 1960s, did not take into account changes that had taken place, the report said. "This was, we believe, one of the reasons that they ended up in failure," it said.

The study said the huge state bureaucracy was the main opponent of reform. An estimated five million Communist Party members are employed in the bureaucracy.

Some officials, the study said, fear reform because of their lack of education. Others are afraid that they will lose their lucrative jobs. The first group, it said, includes people whose power and status would increase. But, it added, they are afraid "because the economic system of management requires higher qualifications" than the current system.

The second group fears the "prospect of losing their warm places that they now occupy and in which their scope of responsibility is little understood, while at the

same time they are making considerable incomes."

The main source of current economic problems, according to the study, is the wide gap between the state planning commission in Moscow and individual economic units such as private enterprises and collective farms.

An array of institutions, ministries, commissions and inspection teams occupy positions between the Gosplan and the individual economic units. These intermediate units have mushroomed over several decades without adding to productive capacity, the study said.

The document asserted that the vast bureaucratic structure is largely responsible for the steady decline in labor productivity and growth. It said that "stricter control over all aspects of worker activity" tends to decrease productivity. The reason, it said, is that to impose stricter discipline, the state must create additional oversight systems, adding to the number of workers who are not producing anything.

Moreover, the report said that regulations established in Moscow frequently do not "take into account concrete conditions in various regions or individual enterprises."

"In practice," it said, "such rules are not observed" and lead to lax labor practices and "the restriction of creative forces at work, limiting economic and technical initiative of the workers and channeling their personal interests away from their jobs to their family, leisure time and own economy."

The current system was created by Stalin in the 1930s, the study said. "That was a social system in which the people were consistently regarded as 'workers' in the economic mechanism and they behaved almost as obediently."

Since then, the report said, the system has been "corrected, renewed and improved but it was not once subjected to a qualitative restructuring to reflect fundamental changes."

"But at the root of the problem lies a broader cause," it said. The report identified that cause as a decline in the productive ability of the economic management system, resulting in "an inability to ensure a full and effective use of the society's intellectual and labor resources."

In the 1930s, the study said, the centralized system had certain advantages, and a developing economy was able to respond to commands "from the top." But the report said the modern Soviet economy is far more complex, and while technological demands have increased, the efficiency of the centralized system has decreased.

### U.S. House Votes \$4-Billion Plan To Assist Jobless

**The Associated Press**  
WASHINGTON — The U.S. House of Representatives, ignoring the Reagan administration's strong opposition, approved Wednesday a \$4-billion program to provide health benefits for the jobless.

The vote was 252-174 in favor of the measure, which the administration opposes because it contains no provisions designed to pay for the program.

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, had predicted the measure would pass the House, and said President Ronald Reagan would be "pretty hard-hearted" to veto it. "I feel confident we will pass it here," he said, "and trust the Senate will take it up and put it on the president's desk."

Margaret M. Heckler, the secretary of health and human services, has urged House members to vote against the bill, saying, "The program should not increase the federal deficit. Any costs must be offset by enactment of additional revenue measures. Otherwise, the bill is subject to a presidential veto."

Democrats said the bill is necessary because some 19 million workers and their dependents who lack health insurance are facing medical emergencies without the means to pay for them.

## U.S. Lawyers' Group Keeps Most Safeguards On Client Confidences

By Fred Barbash

Washington Post Service

ATLANTA — The American Bar Association, after seven years of intense debate, has given final approval to a new model code of ethics for lawyers that preserves most of the traditional prohibitions against disclosing client confidences.

Efforts to radically alter the code by requiring lawyers who observe their clients engaged in fraud to blow the whistle were defeated last year.

In a compromise approved Tuesday, however, the association's 380-member House of Delegates did slightly bend the principle of lawyer-client confidentiality by giving lawyers the right to alert potential victims to continuing fraud or wrongdoing by clients after having withdrawn from the case.

The new rules and accompanying interpretations have no force unless they are adopted by individual states and the federal judiciary, which are free to accept or reject all or part of them.

Considerable controversy is expected as the debate shifts to the state level, with the bar associations of New York, California and Florida already on record in opposition for different reasons.

The new "model rules of professional conduct" cover virtually all aspects of the practice of law, including discussions of fees with clients, the type of fee arrangements lawyers may use and restrictions on lawyer advertising. But most of the controversy centers on proposals to change the ethical behavior of lawyers when they are confronted with fraudulent behavior by clients.

It is the first major revision of the ethics code in 14 years.

The revisions consist of a series of short and specific rules, accompanied by longer "comments," which are used to help interpret the rules. The rules were approved last winter in New Orleans by the ABA. On Tuesday, the association approved the comments and then the code in its entirety.

Last year the lawyers rejected virtually all exceptions to confidentiality, defeating a proposed rule that would have allowed them to disclose continuing fraud by a client.

In the less important comment section, they gave attorneys one new route to follow in such situations: after having failed to stop a client from wrongdoing and having withdrawn from a case, attorneys may disavow any legal documents or papers they previously prepared for the client and may give notice of that revocation to people affected by the potential fraud.

Lawyers who discover, for example, that they unwittingly helped prepare a fraudulent loan application may withdraw it and notify the lender.

Many of the new provisions simply clarify or elaborate on previous rules, but Professor Geoffrey Hazard of Yale Law School said there were "important" advances in some areas.

The new rules say that a lawyer shall explain fee rates to a new client, preferably in advance and in writing. They also specify explanations of how much of a contingency fee a lawyer might get in a court award to a client.

### Austerity Steps Aiding Economy, Mauroy Asserts

**PARIS (Reuters)** — France's program of economic austerity is producing results but needs to be continued, especially given the increase in the strength of the dollar against the franc, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy told the Council of Ministers.

Mr. Mauroy said the first results of the austerity measures, introduced in March, indicated that inflation was continuing to slow, external trade was improving and more investment was being attracted to industry and long-term projects, according to Max Gallo, a government spokesman.

The prime minister told the council that France's projected 1984 budget, to be presented next month, would limit the increase in government spending to 7 percent and the deficit to 3 percent of the gross domestic product, Mr. Gallo said.

### Egypt-Yugoslav Arms Pact

**The Associated Press**  
CAIRO — Egypt and Yugoslavia have signed a protocol on cooperation in the manufacture of military equipment and spare parts, Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala, the Egyptian defense minister, said Wednesday.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### German Flings Blood on U.S. Officer

**WIESBADEN, West Germany (AP)** — A state parliamentarian disrupted a reception honoring American military officers Wednesday by throwing blood on a U.S. Army general to protest Washington's policies. Frank Schwalbe-Hoth, a delegate from the Greens party, yelled an obscenity directed against Americans as he threw a bottle of his own blood onto Lieutenant General Paul S. Williams. Another U.S. officer, punched Mr. Schwalbe-Hoth, who was then overpowered by parliamentary aides.

The assault on General Williams, the commander of the Frankfurt-based U.S. Army's 5th Corps, came during a reception at the Hesse state parliament in Wiesbaden. The incident was later broadcast on West German television, which reported that Hesse prosecutors would take action against Mr. Schwalbe-Hoth.

### Blacks, Asians Denied Entry to France

**LONDON (AP)** — The British Foreign Office said Wednesday it has expressed concern to the French government over its refusal to permit a number of British visitors, who are black or Asian, from entering France. In recent weeks, officials said, about 100 people have been turned back when they showed up without passports but with special "no-passport" entry cards. The cards are issued to British subjects by English Channel ferry boat operators for stays of up to 60 hours. The trips are provided for under a 1971 memorandum of understanding between the two countries. Either country may refuse entry.

In Paris, a French Foreign Ministry spokesman said the visitors were not British and lacked the necessary papers to enter France. "All they had were identity cards," he said.

### China Confirms Inviting Soviet Aide

**BEIJING (AP)** — The Chinese Foreign Ministry confirmed Wednesday that Mikhail S. Kapitsa, the Soviet deputy foreign minister, has been invited to Beijing for before the third round of Chinese-Soviet consultations in October.

It is the first time since the Chinese-Soviet split in the 1960s that China has invited a high-ranking Soviet official for formal talks. Chinese officials said that the date of the visit had not been set, but they confirmed that the invitation had been sent after Mr. Kapitsa expressed the desire to visit Beijing this year.

### Gandy Wins Primary in Mississippi

**JACKSON, Mississippi (AP)** — Evelyn Gandy, pledging to "just work harder" as she tries to become Mississippi's first female governor, is to face Attorney General Bill Allain in an Democratic gubernatorial runoff election on Aug. 23.

Miss Gandy, 62, a former lieutenant governor, and Mr. Allain, 55, waged a searing battle in the Democratic primary election Tuesday until she moved narrowly ahead in the vote count Wednesday to win. The winner of the runoff is to face the Republican winner, Leon Bramlett, 59, a farmer and businessman, in the Nov. 8 general election.

With 1,491 of the state's 2,070 precincts reporting, Miss Gandy had 37.7 percent of the total against Mr. Allain's 35.4 percent.



**FIRE VICTIM** — An injured fire fighter received assistance near Fréjus, France, while 400 others battled Wednesday to stop forest blazes north of the Riviera. An estimated 10,000 campers fled the area Tuesday night.

### Bank of America Fined Over Boycott

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — The Bank of America, one of the largest banks, has agreed to pay \$108,000 for allegedly handling letters of credit involving the United Arab Emirates and Dubai that aided the Arab boycott of Israel, the Commerce Department announced Tuesday. It was the largest fine ever imposed on a U.S. bank.

Twelve banks have paid a total \$535,000 in fines since October 1981 for similar violations. On Tuesday, the Bank of New York agreed to pay a \$24,500 fine.

A letter of credit is a bank document that guarantees an exporter payment for goods shipped. Such a letter could help the boycott by requiring that the goods did not come from Israel or that the ship carrying them had not called at an Israeli port. The department gave no details of what the letters handled by the Bank of America said.

### Aquino May Delay Plans to Return

**NEW YORK (UPI)** — Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the Filipino opposition leader, said Wednesday that opposition leaders in the Philippines have asked him to postpone by two weeks his plan to end a three-year exile in the United States.

Mr. Aquino, a former Philippine senator, said that Salvador Laurel, president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, a coalition of 12 opposition parties, made the request in a telephone call from Manila early Wednesday.

Mr. Aquino said Mr. Laurel and other officials of the opposition group, asked him to delay his planned return to the Philippines until August 21 because of "certain developments" in the country. He did not elaborate. Mr. Aquino said that he was "seriously considering" the request.

### For the Record

**PARIS (AP)** — The popularity of President François Mitterrand of France has increased slightly after reaching a record low this summer, according to a poll published Wednesday. The survey published by the magazine Paris-Match said 39 percent of French voters polled in July had a favorable opinion of Mr. Mitterrand. This was two points higher than the rating recorded in a June poll.

**BELFAST (AP)** — Rose Harvey, 71, was convicted by an anti-terrorism, no-jury court Wednesday of allowing IRA guerrillas to use her home for meetings. She was among five persons convicted of belonging to the outlawed Irish Republican Army and was believed to be the oldest person convicted on guerrilla-related charges in Ulster's 14-year sectarian conflict.

**LONDON (AP)** — Fifteen persons have been sentenced in absentia to prison terms ranging from 10 years to life for participation in a coup attempt in November aimed at overthrowing Ghana's military regime, Accra Radio reported Wednesday.

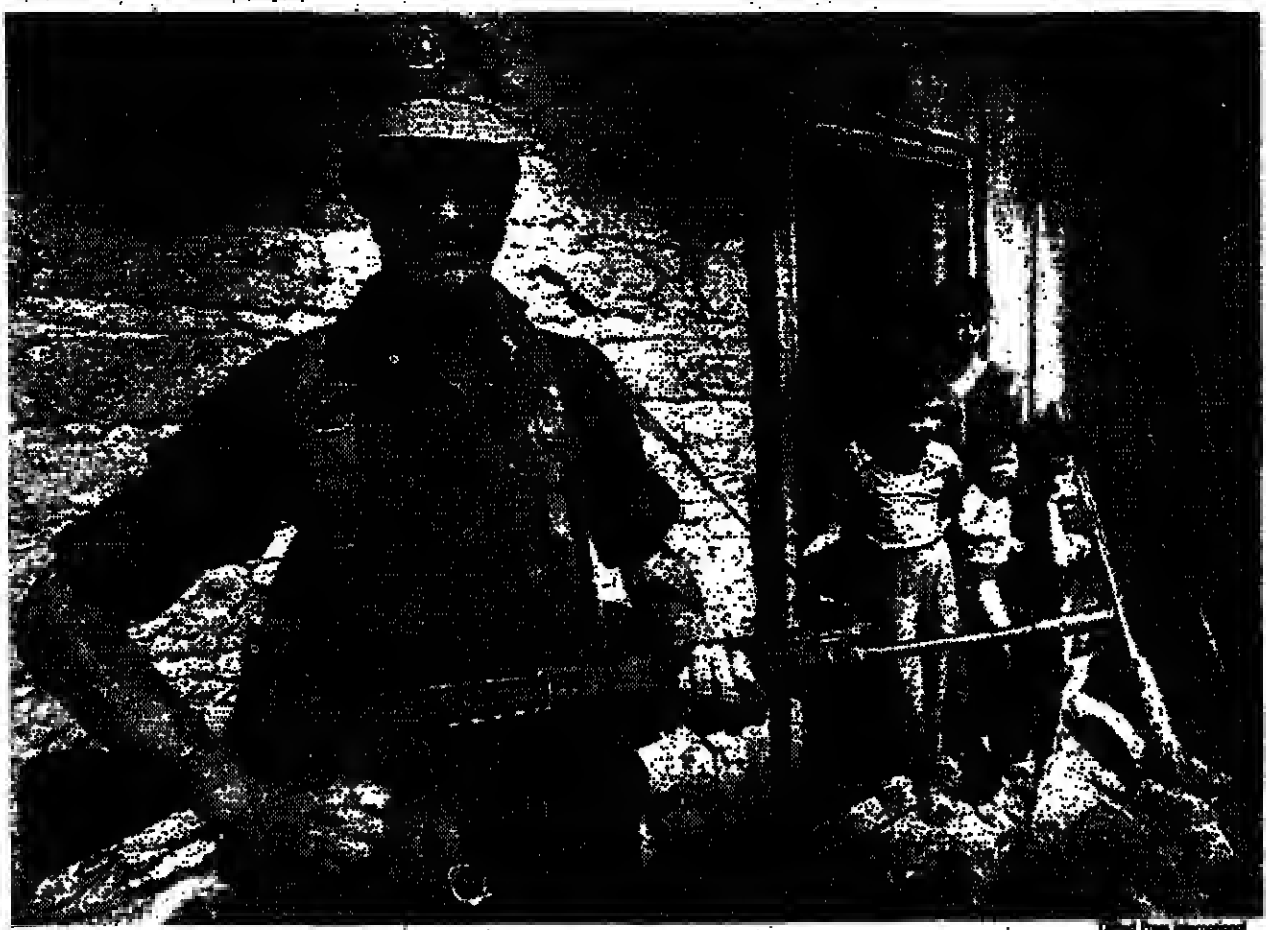
**HAMBURG (AP)** — Gerd Heidemann, the reporter implicated in the Hitler diary hoax, was imprisoned again Wednesday, 24 hours after winning release after prosecutors said he might try to flee the country or tamper with evidence, court officials reported.

**Espace Baltard**  
Prestigious flats in the heart of Paris  
2 room apartment, 54 sq.m., from 800 000 FF  
3 room apartment, 73 sq.m., from 1 100 000 FF  
Contact: 01 42 50 10 10 (Paris 12)  
Rue de Valenciennes 12, 75012 Paris, France  
Open from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. (except Wednesdays)  
Any contract is subject to the approval of the State

**Baccarat**  
30 bis, Rue de Valenciennes,  
75010 PARIS  
(Métro: Gare de la Gare)  
Tel: 770-64-30  
Finest Crystal since 1764  
When in Paris, visit our Museum and Showrooms  
Open Monday-Friday: 9 a.m. - 6 p.m.  
Saturday: 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.  
Also in selected stores near your home  
Catalogue available on request

**DEATH NOTICE**  
It is with deep sorrow that Vera Frits informs friends of the passing of her beloved husband, Chester FRITZ, in Lausanne, Switzerland, on July 28, 1983.





ON PATROL — An anti-Sandinist guerrilla stands in front of a house in northwestern Nicaragua, near the Honduran border, after his patrol unit stopped to pick up some water. He holds a Belgian-made automatic rifle.

## Reagan Creating Panel To Study U.S. Hunger; Food Giveaways to Rise

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has said it will create a task force to study hunger in America and has promised the distribution of more free food to the poor.

In a memorandum Tuesday to Edwin Meese 3d, a White House aide, Mr. Reagan said he was "deeply concerned" about the hunger problem and asked for a 90-day study to determine why people were hungry and what the U.S. government could do about it.

Mr. Reagan might consider spending more on the hunger problem if the task force finds it is warranted, according to Robert B. Carlson, a special assistant to the president.

The group, which will be made up of nine to 12 persons from outside the administration, is also supposed to determine if food programs have been mismanaged.

Agriculture Secretary John R. Block said Tuesday the administration will increase the distribution of surplus food and also give away milk, cornmeal and rice.

A department spokesman said details of the food giveaway were still being worked out Tuesday night. Mr. Block said Monday in Nashville that bulk surplus food would be given to the states and they would have to process before distribution to the poor.

That announcement ended a short sit-in by protesters at the Agriculture Department who were seeking increased government food distribution. The protest was organized by the same group that has refused to eat since July 4 in Kansas City in a demand for more government food distribution.

Mr. Reagan, who in the past 2½ years asked Congress to tighten the eligibility for food stamps and to slow the growth in other federal nutrition programs, said in the memorandum he has been "perplexed" by news accounts about hunger because he thought the government was taking care of those in need.

"I intend to find out" why federal programs are not reaching hungry people, he said.

At the outset of Mr. Reagan's term, Congress agreed to limit food stamp benefits to persons who have incomes of no more than 130 percent of the poverty level. The poverty level now is \$9,862 for a family of four.

Mr. Reagan has proposed further restrictions on the food stamp program for next fiscal year, but

Congress is not expected to approve them.

On Tuesday, three Senate Republicans introduced legislation to further tighten food stamp requirements, but the House overwhelmingly approved a nonbinding resolution, sponsored by more than 200 House members and a majority of the Senate, opposing further budget cuts in nutrition programs this year or next.

The president made no mention of his past or pending budget reductions in his memorandum. He said it would be a "national tragedy" if "even one American child is forced to go to bed hungry at night, or if one senior citizen is denied the dignity of proper nutrition."

The announcements appeared to be part of a larger administration effort to blunt the perception that Mr. Reagan's programs have been unfair to the disadvantaged.

The White House offensive on the hunger issue comes soon after similar efforts to demonstrate Mr. Reagan's concern for education, civil rights and the problems of women and minorities. But some White House officials had earlier expressed private doubts about the hunger effort because it would appear to run contradictory to Mr. Reagan's repeated efforts to restrain the cost of federal food and nutrition programs.

The announcement of the task force was greeted skeptically by some critics of administration food and nutrition policy.

"I think it's very belated," said Carolyn Brickley, a lawyer and Food Research Action Council lobbyist. "Hunger is something they should have been researching a long time ago when they were proposing those very draconian cuts."

Ugandan Gunmen Kill 35 in Attack on a Bus

KAMPALA, Uganda — Unidentified gunmen killed at least 35 persons and wounded 20 in an attack on a bus Tuesday in Uganda's Luwero district, Munro, a Roman Catholic newspaper, reported Wednesday.

The gunmen, believed to be anti-government guerrillas, robbed the bus passengers, the newspaper said. It was the most serious incident of its sort since February, when unidentified gunmen attacked a bus in the same district and killed 30 persons.

## Reagan Does 'Penance' Over Women's Tour

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan apologized to an international women's group Wednesday for an error that aborted its White House tour and vowed "to do penance" by reading a thick stack of regulations that discriminate on the basis of sex.

Mr. Reagan hastily arranged his appearance before 1,200 delegates from 56 countries at a meeting of the Federation of Business and Professional Women after he learned they were furious that the White House had canceled their special tour of the executive mansion Tuesday.

"If I were a hat, I would have thrown it in first before I came in," Mr. Reagan said. Attributing the mix-up to "Murphy's Law," he said, "If anything can go wrong, it will."

He said that when he learned the group had been denied entrance to the "peoples' house," he told the group's U.S. president, Polly Madenwald, "I was standing on the third floor window ledge of the White House, prepared to jump." He added, "I'm going back to the White House to find out who was responsible and put them on the ledge and shove."

The White House said it canceled the tour but neglected to notify the group when Mr. Reagan scheduled a meeting on government efficiency at the same time in the East Room, which routinely is on tours.

## U.S. to Seek Narrowing Of Women's Rights Law

By Mary Thornton

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, reversing more than a decade of federal policy, plans to argue before the Supreme Court that an educational institution may continue to receive federal funds for some purposes even if some of its other programs discriminate against women.

In a legal brief scheduled to be submitted Monday to the court, the Justice Department argues that a law forbidding discrimination against women does not apply to the entire institution receiving federal funds, only to the specific program being funded.

The Justice Department has argued in the past that under a law known as Title IX, which has been in effect since 1972, institutions receiving any federal aid are barred from discriminating in any program.

Representatives of civil rights groups complained bitterly Tuesday that President Ronald Reagan was backtracking on women's rights only a day after he made a speech to the American Bar Association pledging to "assure that every woman has an equal opportunity to achieve the American dream."

Margaret Kohn, a lawyer at the National Women's Law Center, warned that such a change could also affect enforcement of laws prohibiting discrimination based on race, national origin or handicaps, because those statutes have been drawn along parallel lines.

"Women's and civil rights groups are very distressed about the government taking this position," she said. "For the president to say on one hand that he supports the rights of women and then to take this position is inconsistent."

She has filed a motion in the Supreme Court asking to be allowed to present arguments in the case.

## Clark Emerges as Leader in Latin America Policy

By Lou Cannon

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — William P. Clark, the president's national security adviser, has emerged as the strongest man behind President Ronald Reagan's many-sided policy in Central America, according to administration officials.

The officials cite Mr. Clark's role in all of the important military and diplomatic decisions that have led to increased U.S. involvement in Central America. They point out that Mr. Clark was an advocate of the increase in covert aid to rebels in Nicaragua and favored large-scale military and naval exercises in Central America.

Mr. Clark is also given the credit, or blame, for choosing Henry A. Kissinger, the former secretary of state, as chairman of a national study commission on Central America.

Richard B. Stone, the special envoy to Central America who normally reports to the State Department, also was Mr. Clark's choice, reportedly over the objection of Thomas O. Enders, the former assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

"On Central America, Clark is Reagan's personal representative," one administration official said. "He's energizing the system."

Mr. Clark's preeminence in the process has brought him more publicity than he likes, and prompted the administration Tuesday to play down his importance.

After Mr. Clark appeared on the cover of Time magazine this week, White House officials again emphasized the involvement in Central American policy of Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who gave a well-publicized briefing Tuesday to Republican congressional leaders.

Mr. Shultz and Mr. Reagan told the congressmen that the military situation had improved in El Salvador and with it the prospects for a diplomatic settlement of the conflict in Central America.

"Things are moving in a reasonably positive direction," Mr. Shultz was quoted by Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, as telling the congressmen.

Mr. Speakes said that Mr. Shultz told the congressmen that the 19-ship U.S. naval force will "show to friends and adversaries alike that the United States has the will and ability to mobilize sufficient force in an area quickly."

But officials suggested that Mr. Shultz was far less directly connected to policy decisions than would be suggested by the briefing.

"Shultz wants to emphasize the diplomatic solutions, which go with his job," one official said. "But this is a combination of heavy pressure and diplomacy."

In dealing with such a combination of demands, Mr. Clark has been effective, his critics and detractors agree, because he is close to the president and because he understands how to push presidential decisions through the bureaucracy.

On the subject of the Kissinger commission and the Stone appointment, Mr. Clark worked closely with Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the ambassador to the United Nations, whom he sent on a fact-finding mission to Central America in February.

On the question of expanded aid to the anti-Sandinist forces in Nicaragua, Mr. Clark reportedly sided with William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, whose proposals to expand the guerrilla force to its current level of 12,000 troops were opposed by some senior Central Intelligence Agency officials.

Mr. Clark did not directly propose the stepped-up level of military maneuvers, officials said. But at a meeting of a National Security Council planning group, he said the president wanted to know what could be done to "keep the pressure up" in Central America. The result was a speed-up in the timetable and an increase in the size of the military and naval forces to be used.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger's role is a matter of some controversy in the administration. In 1981, Mr. Weinberger clashed with Alexander M. Haig Jr., who was then secretary of state, over the latter's apparent support for the principle of using U.S. combat troops in Central America.

But Mr. Weinberger said in an interview that his support of current administration policy is "fully consistent" with his earlier views, since U.S. troops will not now be involved in any combat role.

Langhorne A. Motley, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, is expected to play a leading role in policy. So far he has not, and sides indicated he is still familiarizing himself with policy details.

Officials stress that, at least within the White House, there is unity on Central America. Mr. Clark and James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, have differed on many issues. But on Central America, Mr. Baker is just as tough-minded as Mr. Clark or Mr. Reagan, they say.

## U.S. Hailing of Soviet Ship Reported

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A U.S. guided missile destroyer greeted a Soviet cargo ship bound for Nicaragua last week about its cargo and destination, Pentagon sources said Wednesday.

The action was apparently intended to demonstrate that the United States was closely watching for seaborne arms shipments to the Central American nation.

The Pentagon sources confirmed a Cuban press agency report that the U.S. ship hailed the freighter Alexander Ulyanov on Saturday and asked it to identify itself, list what it had on board and say where it was headed.

The Pentagon sources, speaking on condition that they remain anonymous, said the destroyer McCormick, part of an eight-ship battle group headed by the carrier Ranger, hailed the Alexander Ulyanov in international waters north of Costa Rica.

The request for information on the cargo ship's destination and identification was not unusual, said the sources. But they added that the query about the freighter's cargo was "not normal."

Although the Alexander Ulyanov's skipper was not obligated to reply to the question about what the ship was carrying, the sources said, the Soviet captain told the Americans that it had general cargo aboard.

President Ronald Reagan mentioned the freighter at his news conference last week and described its cargo as including helicopters.

"There was no attempt to impede the Ulyanov," a Pentagon source said, adding, "You might say we were showing our presence there."

According to this source, the McCormick queried the Alexander Ulyanov by voice, which would indicate the two ships were close. The freighter's captain filed a protest with the Nicaraguan government after arriving at the port of Corinto, the sources said.

The carrier Ranger and seven other ships have been patrolling off the Pacific coast of Central America since last week in what the Pentagon said was a demonstration of U.S. support for friendly countries, such as El Salvador.

halt the introduction of U.S. combat units into Central America without specific approval of Congress and would require that Congress authorize deployment of such units in advance by a joint resolution signed by the president. Exceptions would be made if the troops were needed to evacuate U.S. citizens or "to respond to a clear and present danger of military attack on the United States."

Observers said the bill stood little chance of passage in the Republican-controlled Senate, and even if it did pass both houses of Congress would face a certain veto by the president.

"This is not a game," Mr. Markley added. "What is happening in Central America is war."

The Democrats' proposal would support already from five governors: Rudy Perpich of his home state of Minnesota, Anthony S. Earl of Wisconsin, James J. Blanchard of Michigan, Harry R. Hughes of Maryland and J. Joseph Garrahy of Rhode Island. Mr. Mondale is the early favorite in all of those states.

The reports of Mr. Mondale's organizational aggressiveness span the country from North Carolina and Maine to Idaho and Arizona. But there was a notable hesitancy in the comments of some governors previously identified in political speculation as potential early allies for Mr. Mondale.

Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts said he was "genuinely undecided" among Mr. Mondale, Mr. Cranston and Mr. Glenn. William A. O'Neill of Connecticut said his state party was "pretty evenly split" between Mr. Mondale and Mr. Glenn. Mark White of Texas said he now plans to stay neutral through that state's delegate election contest. Bill Clinton of Arkansas acknowledged inroads in his state by both Mr. Glenn and Mr. Cranston.

With 34 Democrats now in governorships and party rules giving

Mr. Glenn appears to be on the verge of picking up the support of two or three important gubernatorial allies. John Carlin of Kansas, picked here to become chairman of the association next summer, has invited Mr. Glenn to a major fundraising event on Aug. 14. Mr. Carlin said Tuesday, "There's no question Glenn would be the strongest candidate in Kansas."

Charles S. Robb of Virginia, chairman of the Democratic governors' caucus, although vowing to remain publicly neutral until after November's legislative elections, is described by Mr. Carlin and other colleagues as a private advocate of Mr. Glenn's cause.

Perhaps of greatest significance, George C. Wallace of Alabama, a potential kingmaker in that state's primary next March, showed a strong leaning toward Mr. Glenn in an interview. Despite his deafness and apparently increasing physical disability, Mr. Wallace remains a powerful political force in his home state.

Mr. Wallace said he has visited with Mr. Glenn more often than any of the other contenders and "he impresses me as a man who would be a strong candidate for the Democratic Party. He has the same kind of image as Eisenhower did."

Mr. Mondale can claim public

## Democrats Seek to Bar Central America Maneuvers

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Three Democrats, including Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, introduced legislation Wednesday in the House of Representatives and the Senate to bar the sending of U.S. combat troops to Central America without the specific approval of Congress.

If the legislation became law, which observers here said was unlikely, it would prevent even the maneuvers President Ronald Reagan has ordered to be held in Honduras and off the coast of Central America.

"The president is playing with matches in Central America," Mr. Kennedy said at a news conference, "and Congress must not permit him to light the spark that provokes the incident that starts the war."

Mr. Kennedy co-sponsored the legislation with Senator Gary Hart of Colorado and Representative Edward J. Markey of Massachusetts.

"Our message to the administration is clear," Mr. Kennedy said. "Stop your military escalation; stop your gambit diplomacy. Start paying more than lip service to negotiations."

The Democrats' news conference came a few hours after a briefing for congressional leaders in which Secretary of State George P. Shultz

promised that Congress would not be ignored in setting policy on Central America, and that the Reagan administration would follow up apparent peace overtures by President Fidel Castro of Cuba.

But the three Democratic legislators said they were unconvinced.

Mr. Hart, speaking of the maneuvers that are to involve two carrier task forces and 4,000 to 5,000 U.S. troops, said he hoped the United States would not pursue peace and democracy "out of the barrel of a gun."

"This is not a game," Mr. Markey added. "What is happening in Central America is war."

The Democrats' proposal would

halt the introduction of U.S. combat units into Central America without specific approval of Congress and would require that Congress authorize deployment of such units in advance by a joint resolution signed by the president. Exceptions would be made if the troops were needed to evacuate U.S. citizens or "to respond to a clear and present danger of military attack on the United States."

Observers said the bill stood little chance of passage in the Republican-controlled Senate, and even if it did pass both houses of Congress would face a certain veto by the president.

"This is not a game," Mr. Markey added. "What is happening in Central America is war."

The Democrats' proposal would

halt the introduction of U.S. combat units into Central America without specific approval of Congress and would require that Congress authorize deployment of such units in advance by a joint resolution signed by the president. Exceptions would be made if the troops were needed to evacuate U.S. citizens or "to respond to a clear and present danger of military attack on the United States."

Observers said the bill stood little chance of passage in the Republican-controlled Senate, and even if it did pass both houses of Congress would face a certain veto by the president.

"This is not a game," Mr. Markey added. "What is happening in Central America is war."

The Democrats' proposal would

halt the introduction of U.S. combat units into Central America without specific approval of Congress and would require that Congress authorize deployment of such units in advance by a joint resolution signed by the president. Exceptions would be made if the troops were needed to evacuate U.S. citizens or "to respond to a clear and present danger of military attack on the United States."

Observers said the bill stood little chance of passage in the Republican-controlled Senate, and even if it did pass both houses of Congress would face a certain veto by the president.

"This is not a game," Mr. Markey added. "What is happening in Central America is war."

The Democrats' proposal would

halt the introduction of U.S. combat units into Central America without specific approval of Congress and would require that Congress authorize deployment of such units in advance by a joint resolution signed by the president. Exceptions would be made if the troops were needed to evacuate U.S. citizens or "to respond to a clear and present danger of military attack on the United States."

Observers said the bill stood little chance of passage in the Republican-controlled Senate, and even if it did pass both houses of Congress would face a certain veto by the president.

"This is not a game," Mr. Markey added. "What is happening in Central America is war."

The Democrats' proposal would

halt the introduction of U.S. combat units into Central America without specific approval of Congress and would require that Congress authorize deployment of such units in advance by a joint resolution signed by the president. Exceptions would be made if the troops were needed to evacuate U.S. citizens or "to respond to a clear and present danger of military attack on the United States."

Observers said the bill stood little chance of passage in the Republican-controlled Senate, and even if it did pass both houses of Congress would face a certain veto by the president.

"This is not a game," Mr. Markey added. "What is happening in Central America is war."

The Democrats' proposal would

halt the introduction of U.S. combat units into Central America without specific approval of Congress and would require that Congress authorize deployment of such units in advance by a joint resolution signed by the president. Exceptions would be made if the troops were needed to evacuate U.S. citizens or "to respond to a clear and present danger of military attack on the United States."

Observers said the bill stood little chance of passage in the Republican-controlled Senate, and even if it did pass both houses of Congress would face a certain veto by the president.

"This is not a game," Mr. Markey added. "What is happening in Central America is war."

The Democrats' proposal would

halt the introduction of U.S. combat units into Central America without specific approval of Congress and would require that Congress authorize deployment of such units in advance by a joint resolution signed by the president. Exceptions would be made if the troops were needed to evacuate U.S. citizens or "to respond to a clear and present danger of military attack on the United States."

Observers said the bill stood little chance of passage in the Republican-controlled Senate, and even if it did pass both houses of Congress would face a certain veto by the president.

"This is not a game," Mr. Markey added. "What is happening in Central America is war."

The Democrats' proposal would

halt the introduction of U.S. combat units into Central America without specific approval of Congress and would require that Congress authorize deployment of such units in advance by a joint resolution signed by the president. Exceptions would be made if the troops were needed to evacuate U.S. citizens or "to respond to a clear and present danger of military attack on the United States."

Observers said the bill stood little chance of passage in the Republican-controlled Senate, and even if it did pass both houses of Congress would face a certain veto by the president.

"This is not a game," Mr. Markey added. "What is happening in Central America is war."

The Democrats' proposal would

halt the introduction of U.S. combat units into Central America without specific approval of Congress and would require that Congress authorize deployment of such units in advance by a joint resolution signed by the president. Exceptions would be made if the troops were needed to evacuate U.S. citizens or "to respond to a clear and present danger of military attack on the United States."

Observers said the bill stood little chance of passage in the Republican-controlled Senate, and even if it did pass both houses of Congress would face a certain veto by the president.

"This is not a game," Mr. Markey added. "What is happening in Central America is war."

The Democrats' proposal would

halt the introduction of U.S. combat units into Central America without specific approval of Congress and would require that Congress authorize deployment of such units in advance by a joint resolution signed by the president. Exceptions would be made if the troops were needed to evacuate U.S. citizens or "to respond to a clear and present danger of military attack on the United States."

Observers said the bill stood little chance of passage in the Republican-controlled Senate, and even if it did pass both houses of Congress would face a certain veto by the president.

"This is not a game," Mr. Markey added. "What is happening in Central America is war."

The Democrats' proposal would

halt the introduction of U.S. combat units into Central America without specific approval of Congress and would require that Congress authorize deployment of such units in advance by a joint resolution signed by the president. Exceptions would be made if the troops were needed to evacuate U.S. citizens or "to respond to a clear and present danger of military attack on the United States."

Observers said the bill stood little chance of passage in the Republican-controlled Senate, and even if it did pass both houses of Congress would face a certain veto by the president.

"This is not a game," Mr. Markey added. "What is happening in Central America is war."

The Democrats' proposal would

halt the introduction of U.S. combat units into Central America without specific approval of Congress and would require that Congress authorize deployment of such units in advance by a joint resolution signed by the president. Exceptions would be made if the troops were needed to evacuate U.S. citizens or "to respond to a clear and present danger of military attack on the United States."

Observers said the bill stood little chance of passage in the Republican-controlled Senate, and even if it did pass both houses of Congress would face a certain veto by the president.

"This is not a game," Mr. Markey added. "What is happening in Central America is war."

The Democrats' proposal would

halt the introduction of U.S. combat units into Central America without specific approval of Congress and would require that Congress authorize deployment of such units in advance by a joint resolution signed by the president. Exceptions would be made if the troops were needed to evacuate U.S. citizens or "to respond to a clear and present danger of military attack on the United States."

Observers said the bill stood little chance of passage in the Republican-controlled Senate, and even if it did pass both houses of Congress would face a certain veto by the president.

"This is not a game," Mr. Markey added. "What is happening in Central America is war."

The Democrats' proposal would

halt the introduction of U.S. combat units into Central America without specific approval of Congress and would require that Congress authorize deployment of such units in advance by a joint resolution signed by the president. Exceptions would be made if the troops were needed to evacuate U.S. citizens or "to respond to a clear and present danger of military attack on the United States."

Observers said the bill stood little chance of passage in the Republican-controlled Senate, and even if it did pass both houses of Congress would face a certain veto by the president.

"This is not a game," Mr. Markey added. "What is happening in Central America is war."

The Democrats' proposal would

halt the introduction of U.S. combat units into Central America without specific approval of Congress and would require that Congress authorize deployment of such units in advance by a joint resolution signed by the president. Exceptions would be made if the troops were needed to evacuate U.S. citizens or "to respond to a clear and present danger of military attack on the United States."

Observers said the bill stood little chance of passage in the Republican-controlled Senate, and even if it did pass both houses of Congress would face a certain veto by the president.

"This is not a game," Mr. Markey added. "What is happening in Central America is war."

The Democrats' proposal would

halt the introduction of U.S. combat units into Central America without specific approval of Congress and would require that Congress authorize deployment of such units in advance by a joint resolution signed by the president. Exceptions would be made if the troops were needed to evacuate U.S. citizens or "to respond to a clear and present danger of military attack on the United States."

Observers said the bill stood little chance of passage in the Republican-controlled Senate, and even if it did pass both houses of Congress would face a certain veto by the president.

"This is not a game," Mr. Markey added. "What is happening in Central America is war."

The Democrats' proposal would

halt the introduction of U.S. combat units into Central America without specific approval of Congress and would require that Congress authorize deployment of such units in advance by a joint resolution signed by the president. Exceptions would be made if the troops were needed to evacuate U.S. citizens or "to respond to a clear and present danger of military attack on the United States."

Observers said the bill stood little chance of passage in the Republican-controlled Senate, and even if it did pass both houses of Congress would face a certain veto by the president.

"This is not a game," Mr. Markey added. "What is happening in Central America is war."

The Democrats' proposal would

halt the introduction of U.S. combat units into Central America without specific approval of Congress and would require that Congress authorize deployment of such units in advance by a joint resolution signed by the president. Exceptions would be made if the troops were needed to evacuate U.S. citizens



# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Toward Negotiation?

Is a negotiated solution possible in El Salvador? Each of us is entitled to a theoretical answer based on his hopes or fears, as long as everyone realizes that the only answer that counts is one arising from an actual effort to find out. Therein lies the significance of the first reported meeting between Richard Stone, President Reagan's envoy, and Ruben Zamora, a politician of the Salvadoran left.

The United States means to draw the interested parties of the left into early elections run by the Salvadoran government. The left invites the United States to join in a process of political process, in which the rival armed forces are sorted out first. So wide is the gap that only broad-ranging talks can narrow it; the week-end encounter in Bogota was presumably a first installment of such talks.

It is the season for negotiating proposals in Central America. Nicaragua, for instance, calls for stopping the flow of arms to both government and guerrillas in El Salvador but to only one side (guess which) in Nicaragua. Fidel Castro says he would halt Cuba's dispatch of arms and advisers to Nicaragua if no arms and advisers went to anybody else in Central America. There is an airy quality to these proposals, which address large goals and

come unattached to practical procedures to reach them. Nonetheless, Nicaragua and Cuba both now accept the collective nature of the region's security problems. The Contadora group has got to do more to help the parties get down to brass tacks.

The question of trust is basic in any negotiation, and the forces of the Salvadoran left, not to speak of the Nicaraguans and Cubans, have a way to go to reassure the Reagan administration and even many of its U.S. critics.

The administration also has a way to go. It is not yet possible to say, for instance, whether Ambassador Stone's ultimate instructions will not be in effect to set the stage for U.S. military action by showing that negotiations will not work. The moves that the administration credits with inducing fresh moderation on the Central American left sharpen the question of whether they are tied to precise, reasonable and achievable negotiating objectives, which remain — publicly at least — unarticulated.

The House vote to cut off the CIA's role in Nicaragua reflected the doubts North Americans have about Mr. Reagan's policy, specifically, whether and how he will convert his military credibility into negotiating coin.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Deal With China

The new quota for U.S. textile imports from China is hardly a monument to free trade, but it is a sensible compromise. American textile producers find it too liberal; they want maximum protection at every opportunity. This time they met their match in equally needy exporters and an overriding national concern.

When Beijing and Washington failed in January to come to terms on renewing the agreement that had limited textile imports since 1978, the United States unilaterally imposed even stiffer limits. That hurt a Chinese industry that last year sold America \$30 million worth. China retaliated this year with an embargo on American cotton, soybeans and chemical fibers, and then stopped buying wheat. That hurt a business whose wheat sales to China last year came to \$1 billion.

So now the textile producers were up against the farm bloc, whose special interest coincided with a national interest in preventing a further deterioration in U.S.-Chinese relations. Textiles were not the only sticking point; even more offensive was a curb on sales

of American computers and other high-technology equipment. Washington cleared away that problem in June by letting China buy anything normally sold to friendly nations. A lively exchange of high-level visitors followed, and a textile compromise became possible.

All its terms are not yet known, even to the industry. The five-year pact will permit average annual growth of 3 percent in about 30 product categories — more categories but less growth than under the previous agreement. But it is more growth than is granted the three major textile exporters to the United States — Taiwan, Hong Kong and South Korea.

Bilateral or even multilateral agreements to curb trade are no less objectionable than unilateral tariffs and quotas. They are all the more distressing in established industries like textiles, autos and steel, which used to engage in open competition. But the new textile accord is fairer to consumers than the tight controls of January, and it should end a trade war that was souring an important relationship.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### A Partitioning of Lebanon

It is indeed a pity that Lebanon, which had been the hub of Arab culture and civilization, is to be shared among its invaders.

— Tarek Mursu (Singapore).

President Assad gave firm assurances to the United States that the Syrians would leave Lebanon once the Israelis had done so. The same undertaking was given in writing to Saudi Arabia, which promised to hand over \$5 billion to Damascus after Syria's departure.

— Colin Legum (London).

Any move in the Lebanon problem, even though partial, within an overall plan for withdrawal would be a gain to the legal government. The real danger threatening Lebanon, the Palestine cause and also Syria's interests arises from attempts to impose a stalemate in the status quo, and this requires that we move positively, continuously and resolutely.

— Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, in Al-Ahram (Cairo).

It seems reminding that it was Prime Minister Menachem Begin's invasion that got Israeli troops and American Marines into the Lebanese quagmire to begin with.

The present deadlock cannot be allowed to continue much longer. If it does, the Lebanese nation will finally be dismembered. An American failure to preserve Lebanon will be taken in the region as a sure sign of Washington's inability to play a constructive role in solving the Palestinian problem or in overseeing any larger Arab-Israeli peace arrangement.

The Reagan administration has drawn perilously close to a disastrous and unworkable foreign policy failure.

— The Chicago Sun-Times.

All Lebanon's faction fighters, aided and abetted by Syria, are stirring into action, as if that unhappy country had not suffered enough already from its internal religious and racial divisions. The Lebanese army, whatever President Gemayel's brave assertions to the contrary, is simply not yet in a condition to assert the authority of any central government.

Lebanon [is being] partitioned between Israeli-held territory, Syrian-held territory and a

middle enclave in a state of continual mayhem. The American, French, Italian and the few British troops there should in these conditions either be reinforced or withdrawn. Whatever happens, the days of Lebanon as a unitary state appear to be over. Washington cannot escape its share of responsibility, because of its indecisive policies these past months.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

### Yugoslavia Looks Westward

Tito's successors are at last facing up to the growing crisis in Yugoslavia. At the joint session of the Assembly last week, the prime minister, Milka Planinc, spoke of the need to free industry from excessive constraints, reduce state intervention and shock the economy out of its present stagnation. The party leader, Drago Markovic, [says] that the radical reforms would not mean "political isolationism."

Yugoslavia would be linked even more closely with the countries of Western Europe. Diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R. are much less bitter than in the past, but Yugoslavia remains highly critical of Soviet policies. The large expenditure of manpower and other resources on defense is accepted by most Yugoslavs as necessary. Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan is subjected to repeated criticism in the media, and Yugoslavia has no intention of suffering the same fate. Although a liberal democracy, Yugoslavia is moving closer to the West both politically and economically. This trend should be encouraged. Yugoslavia is strategically placed. Western support for it is very much a matter of enlightened self-interest.

— The Times (London).

### Candidates Can't Be Perfect

You want to know what it's like to run for the presidency nowadays? Think of the old joke about the lady who walks into a butcher shop, asks for a fresh chicken and proceeds to put, prod and sniff every inch of the bird.

"I'm not sure it's quite good enough," she says. "Lady," the butcher replies, "you could pass such a test?"

— Syndicated columnist Jeff Greenfield.

## FROM OUR AUG. 4 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: More Agitation in Persia

TEHRAN — In Tabriz, clashes between tribesmen and the Nationalists and Reactionaries are of daily occurrence. Furthermore, the city is now threatened with famine, and the inhabitants fear to venture out of doors. To restore calm, assurances must be given to the Nationalists that the Constitution has not been suppressed permanently. This can only be done by the convocation of a new National Assembly, and the Shah hesitates as to whether he should take this step or comply with the first demand made by the people two years ago — the formation of a regularly constituted Court of Justice on which they can count to suppress the tyranny and injustice of Government officials and other influential persons.

### 1933: Guggenheim Is Optimistic

PARIS — "The new NRA code is a great experiment." This statement was made at the Ritz by former Senator Simon Guggenheim, philanthropist and founder of the Guggenheim Foundation, which has permitted many promising young Americans to pursue literary and scholarly ambitions. Mr. Guggenheim stressed the point that America is in a unique position to attempt such an experiment as the recovery program. "I feel we are very fortunate in the United States to be in a position where we don't want anything from our neighbors, and they don't need anything from us. In this way, we are not obliged to spend our money in armaments and so can spend it on measures more genuinely constructive."

## Shultz's First Year: Some Successes, Some Silences

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — George Shultz has just completed his first year as secretary of state. He had been in Washington before as secretary of labor (1969-70), director of management and budget (1970-72), secretary of the Treasury and assistant to the president (1972-74). At age 62, he has obviously learned something about the wayward ways of officials and reporters, and he knows how to talk about his job without saying too much.

When he was young Mr. Shultz was a blocking back on the Princeton University football team. He didn't call the signals but he helped lead the interference. That is still what he is doing, blocking and tackling the opposition at home and abroad.

On his first anniversary at State he made clear what he would not talk about: relations with the White House, the Pentagon or other departments with regard to the formulation and implementation of foreign policy.

Mr. Shultz is for a balance of military power, but also for a balance of economic power. And he is for talking frankly with everybody, except maybe the press.

The Reagan administration is in touch with Moscow at many levels, he said, and occasionally has made progress — not much but some. The two sides avoided making things worse than they already were in Beirut. They agreed on a five-year grain deal despite their

differences on arms control, Poland, Central America, Afghanistan and other issues.

Mr. Shultz talked a good deal about these tangles with the Soviet ambassador, Anatoli Dobrynin, he said, and recently they graded themselves on the results and agreed that it came out about C-plus.

The secretary was not hopeful about the nuclear arms negotiations at Geneva. He observed that the Russians are continuing to deploy their SS-20 missiles as fast as they can. We would like to have them stop deploying these missiles, he said, but what they threaten to do, if the United States counters by putting Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe, is what they are already doing.

He was asked about a Reagan-Andropov meeting to talk things over. He replied that it would be potentially useful if something substantial came out of it.

Mr. Andropov is a strong, self-confident leader, he said. Chancellor Kohl of West Germany, the secretary said, felt that reports of Mr. Andropov's ill health had been overplayed in the press. No doubt Mr. Andropov had some infirmities, but they were under control and his intellectual capacity and command of the facts were impressive.

Even so, Mr. Shultz felt that a mere get-

acquainted meeting would not be helpful. It would be the biggest story in years, and if nothing came out of it it would lead to a sense of official futility and public despair.

Incidentally, although this was not discussed in our talk, there is some anxiety among Mr. Reagan's advisers about an Andropov meeting. They can see some advantage if it took place next year during the election campaign, but they are afraid that unless everything is carefully arranged ahead of time, Mr. Reagan would not master the details and would be no match for Mr. Andropov in hard negotiations.

On China, the secretary felt the atmosphere between Washington and Beijing was much better than a year ago. There were obvious problems over Taiwan, and America wasn't going to walk away from the Taiwanese, but its agreement with Peking did not forbid the sale of arms to Taiwan, and on the whole he thought the problems were manageable and U.S. trade with China would increase.

He said he felt that Asia was becoming more and more important to the future of world affairs and that Japan's position was now central and its perception of its role in the world was now remarkably different.

He recalled that when he was in govern-

ment in the '70s, the Japanese came to international conferences in a more passive role. Now they feel they have to take more responsibility for what is going on in the world. They talk a lot; they have interesting and important things to say, and they argue. It was, he stressed, a very healthy development.

The secretary did not say much about the tangles in the Middle East. We're just sticking in there, he said.

That is the way Mr. Shultz is. He just sticks in there, not expecting much or thinking, like Mr. Reagan, that he has an ideological and theatrical answer to all America's worries.

He has always known when to come into this capital, and after a short but critical period of service he has known when to go away. He was at the departments of labor and treasury for about two years and he is not likely to stay at State much longer than that.

Meanwhile, he thinks his first year at State is no big deal. He will be meeting next month with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, who has held that job during the terms of seven U.S. presidents and nine secretaries of state. Mr. Shultz has no such ambition.

He has been not only a blocking back but a relief pitcher for Mr. Reagan, and he must be tired of running interference for him and getting him out of trouble.

The New York Times.



## West Bank Palestinians See Expulsion Coming

By Jonathan Kuttab

RAMALLAH, Israeli-occupied West Bank

Palestinians were angered last week when masked gunmen opened fire on students and teachers at the Islamic College in Hebron, in the West Bank, killing three people and injuring more than 30. The incident confirms and encourages widespread Palestinian fears of Jewish vigilante violence — and of the possibility that Israel may, intend one day to expel all Palestinians from the West Bank, using whatever means are available to drive us across the Jordan River.

Those Israelis who wish to annex the West Bank and Gaza have until now been deterred by demography — by the existence of 1.2 million Palestinians whose absorption would dilute the Jewish character of Israel. Instead, the Israeli government is trying to change the face of the territories — dehumanizing the Palestinian inhabitants, restricting our economy and organizations and, of course, resettling the land.

The Jews in the West Bank have already developed a kind of mini-state — their own public services, separate government administration, effectively segregated roads, water and sewage systems, separate courts and an ambitious, exclusive, economic development program. Thus these settlers, who share our land, are divided from us by de facto apartheid.

Meanwhile, steps have been taken to curb not only our nationalist feeling and politics but also our economic development. Our own public services — health, education, justice and agricultural assistance programs — have been allowed to deteriorate. The private sector is greatly hampered by military orders regulating water use, imports, exports, planting and the transfer of money from abroad. Labor unions, cooperatives, charitable societies, schools and universities are also strictly controlled.

The result is that our economy is now totally dependent on Israel's. We are a protected market for its goods and a pool of cheap labor for its factories. Only the subsidies we receive from the Arab world — now reduced by military orders — have permitted a veneer of conspicuous consumption to hide the way our economy is crumbling.

But now extremist groups in Israel seem to want to go further — to speed up the Judaization of the territories with the goal of annexing them.

These Jews' radical solution to the demographic problem is the forcible evacuation of the Palestinian population — and they openly discuss plans for our expulsion. They are waiting for an emergency — war or civil up-

rising — that will spread panic among Palestinians, causing us to leave on our own.

But in case this does not occur, the extremists are also considering efforts to force us eastward across the river — and they expect that the Israeli military government of the territories would silently acquiesce. Most Israelis, their government and its supporters abroad would presumably disclaim responsibility and denounce the vigilantes' but, the extremists hope, would not permit the evacuated Palestinians to return.

It sounds farfetched, but to Palestinians in the territories the threat seems all too real. Civilian settlers have demanded a greater role in enforcing order in the areas where they live, calling openly for deportation of families of trouble-making youths. Israelis from the territories have been withdrawn from reserve units in the regular army and organized into Regional Defense Units charged with controlling the Arab villages near their settlements during war or emergency.

In areas where settlers have taken on the task of enforcing law and order, they have established a terrifying record of lawless violence against Palestinians, whose must turn to the military government for protection.

Less extremist Israelis are being

lured by the violence by an insidious dehumanization of Palestinians that occurs when government officials call us "two-legged animals" and "drugged cockroaches in a bottle."

The notion of expelling Palestinians began to take on a frightening currency when one official said that Israel made a mistake not to deport 200,000 to 300,000 Arabs in 1967, and when another revealed a contingency plan — apparently still current — to carry out such a deportation during war or emergency. The political campaign asserting that "Jordan is the Palestinian state" seeks to cloak expulsion in the guise of justice and historical legitimacy.

The mood among Palestinians is highly volatile — frightened, confused, fatalistic, resentful, at times even hysterical. The extremist plan to expel us from the territories may seem incredible, but to us it looks more plausible every day. The longer Israel retains the territories and denies our national aspirations, the quicker such horrible plans will become not only possible but inevitable.

The writer, a Palestinian lawyer, is director of Law in the Service of Man, a human rights office in the West Bank associated with the International Commission of Jurists. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

## In All These Years, What Has Changed?

By James Cameron

LONDON — It is sometimes useful to look at the present through the eyes of the past. Let me be bumptious with an old quotation:

"I'm impatient and troubled and anxious and fed up, as most people are, about this political folk dance on the Middle East peace talks — even though it is presumptuous to be irritated over other people's life and death. The fact is it's no longer a Middle Eastern thing, this Israeli-Arab business; it's everybody's thing, and that's why I have the impertinence to intrude on it . . ."

"Because I was personally mixed up in all the Israeli-Arab wars, I had

hoped to get mixed up, however marginally, in the Israeli-Arab peace. I still hope so, though I must say with vanishing confidence."

Nothing very special about that: the ordinary run-of-the-mill pious moralizing. Except that I broadcast it 16 years ago. I have blundered on the old script while looking for something completely different. It is dated 1967, which must put it soon after the brief melodrama of the Six Day War.

The only point of bringing it up now is its alarming and ominous timelessness. It was said in 1967; it could have been said yesterday, or today, or indeed tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow. Israel at that time was 19 years old; it is now 35, and what has changed?

The fundamental resemblance between what we were saying in 1967 and what we are still saying, even more desperately, shows the really frightening fact that the Middle East has learned absolutely nothing.

Back to 1967, and a trace of unexpected prescience: "Talking sides really is a preposterous position. In any case we know perfectly well that, even if any accommodation were made or forced upon the Jews and the Arabs, it still leaves hanging in the air the biggest factor of all: the Palestinians themselves, who aren't represented at any peace talks and not only have the biggest personal stake in the argument, since they argue it's their land we're arguing about, but could gain huge international understanding if they were not so crude and opportunistic in their methods."

"I assure you it's a great error to assume that there aren't multitudes of Israelis who understand the Palestinian dilemma; they'd be fools if they didn't. There are, I am sure, Arabs who comprehend the dilemma of the Jews. But to solve one dilemma, as things are now, you must negotiate the other. We live in a crazy world of bogus absolutes."

Sixteen long years after that, the absolutes are even more bogus and the world crazier.

Israel's foreign minister at the time makes Elhan. I heard him at that time make a preposterous broadcast of a straightforward simplicity quite unheard-of in the Middle East.

What you can't understand, he told his people — is that if there is ever to be a peace conference, it has primarily to be about peace. Boundaries, yes; aspects of sovereignty, yes; security, yes; dignity, yes. But peace isn't just a by-product of its own conditions."

What are we supposed to be talking about, Abba Elhan then asked — geography or peace?

In the middle of all that trauma of 1967, when men of both good will and bad were wrangling about how to stop fighting without losing face, I vividly remember thinking that it had been just 22 years earlier, on the island of Rhodes, that we had been going through exactly the same motions, negotiating the first armistice after the Palestine fighting.

As now, everyone was being dragged struggling out of dreamland into reality, with the Israelis and the Arabs pretending they were not consulting each other at all, which was of course total bunk. We would all like, to think that the same sort of face-saving melodrama is going on now.

The difference today is that neither of the two sides is solid. The Syrian-Yasser Arafat schism, which has been latent for years, is now in the open. In Israel it seems clear that Mr. Begin has finally managed to achieve what he seems to have been working at for years: the worst public-relations image of anyone even in the Middle East. He is a gravely ill man and recently had a personal tragedy in the death of his wife, but even that cannot save him much longer.

Finally, his long-time ally, Shimon Argov, has deserted him. Mr. Argov was Begin's ambassador in London; last year he was shot, nearly mortally, by a would-be assassin in Park Lane; he will never walk again. I was laughing with Mr. Argov only two days earlier, and his loyalty to Mr. Begin was steadfast.

It was the attack on him that precipitated at least formally — the Israeli attack on Lebanon.

Now it seems that even Mr. Argov is critical of this adventure, and has allowed this to be quoted publicly. This is, I feel, not a thing he would have lightly done.

The writer is a columnist for The Guardian in London.

**INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE**  
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER  
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher  
Executive Editor: RENE BONDY  
Editor: FRANCOIS DESMAISONS  
Deputy Editor: RICHARD H. MORGAN  
Deputy Editor: STEPHAN W. CONAWAY

PHILIP M. FOISIE  
WALTER WELLS  
ROBERT K. MCCABE  
SAMUEL AIT  
CARL GEWIRTZ

Deputy Publisher: Director of Circulation  
Director of Advertising  
Director of Operations

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone 747-1265. Telex 617218 (Herald), Cables Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.  
Gen. Mgr. Asia: Alan Lecor. 24-34 Hennessy Rd. Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285618. Telex 61170.  
S.A. au capital de 120,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.  
U.S. subscription: \$200 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.  
© 1983, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.







## SCIENCE

## Archaeology: New Ways of Uncovering Ancient Secrets

By David Lamb  
Los Angeles Times Service

LUXOR, Egypt — They were a hardy lot, those early archaeologists who entered the Valley of the Kings to uncover the secrets of Egypt's past. With infinite patience and unwavering dedication, they lived for months in tombs and tents, enduring terrible heat and wretched food, and digging, always digging, for the next wondrous treasure that might be only a show-off of dirt away.

Their tools were chisels and trowels, and their employers were museums. They dug for hidden knowledge — as well as for priceless works of art that could be shipped off for permanent display in Europe or the United States. Broken pots, chipped busts and mud walls meant little; it was the spectacular, the unflawed, that ensured recognition and funding.

Archaeologists still come in large numbers to the Valley of the Kings near Luxor, just as they have since scientists from Napoleon's expeditionary force set foot there 185 years ago. They come from the United States, France, Canada, Poland, Japan, Italy and Czechoslovakia, a foreign army turned loose on the sands of time, but these days, instead of shovels and trowels, they bring with them such tools as lasers and computers and hot-air balloons.

With these new tools, scientists are learning more about Egypt's ancient civilization than anyone would have thought possible just a decade ago. With lasers, they can survey in 15 seconds what used to take hours or days; with balloons, they can dip into ancient courtyards and hover next to temple walls to study and photograph secrets held for millennia. Using computers, they produce three-dimensional projections of temples

and tombs, enabling them to build and unbuild, figuratively, the pyramids of Giza.

"It's not an exaggeration to say that what we have done in five years here with aerial photography would have once taken 75 or 100 years to do," said Kent Weeks, an associate professor of Egyptian archaeology at the University of California at Berkeley. He has spent at least three months in Egypt every year since 1963.

"With sonic waves we can explore parts of the valley that thousands of workmen couldn't cover adequately in a dozen years. We can, in effect, see beneath the surface and learn if a particular spot is likely to hold a tomb chamber."

By measuring the speed with which the waves travel a known distance, a scientist can determine what substances they have passed through. A particularly high speed, for example, can indicate an underground void — and possibly an undiscovered tomb.

"We can feed our field data into computers, double-check and triple-check it and, using graphic plotters, make 3-D drawings that are accurate to within 1,200th of an inch," Weeks said.

The sun was just rising over the valley as he talked. It was 6 A.M., cool and calm, good conditions for taking the balloon up. The sunlight was soft and clear. It bathed the limestone cliffs as if they had been freshly painted in gold. In the distance, carved into the cliffs and chiseled into the rock floor, were the estimated 700 tombs of pharaohs, queens and noblemen, the magnet that has drawn archaeologists to this narrow strip of desert for nearly two centuries.

For the next hour the pilot, Drew Brisbane of Napa Valley, California, drifted over the 10-square-mile (26-square-kilometer) Valley of the Kings, catching currents that carried the balloon up to 2,000 feet



Archaeologists have added a new sight to desert horizon.

(600 meters) and riding with the downdrafts to the tops of temple walls. In the wicker basket with him, furiously clicking the shutters of their cameras, were Weeks and John Ross, an American photographer based in Rome.

"This is one of the most important archaeological areas in the world — and one of the most threatened," Weeks said. "Our goal is to map everything, to save the monuments through documentation, even if we can't save them physically. Two hundred years from now, people will be able to survey from our maps, above-

ground as well as underground."

Weeks, who began the mapping project in 1978 with a crew that sometimes numbers up to 20, intends to publish a six-volume atlas of the valley and its monuments. No such record now exists, and in many cases tombs discovered years ago have been covered with sand and trash and have simply disappeared. The locations of some have been pinpointed on photographs taken from the balloon.

"The hardest work I had to do in my doctoral research was finding the tombs I wanted to go into; there just weren't any records,"

said Mary Ellen Lane, development director for the American Research Center in Cairo, a consortium of U.S. museums and universities that sponsor archaeological projects in Egypt.

If there is a sense of urgency to the work done by Weeks and the other archaeologists in Luxor — known as Thebes when it was the capital of ancient Egypt — it is not surprising. There is general agreement in the scientific community that these 4,000-year-old monuments along the west bank of the Nile are doomed to gradual destruction.

They are the victims of an onslaught of tourists — 85,000 a month in the peak season — and of thieves and vandals and changing climatic conditions and rising water tables caused by the construction 13 years ago of the Aswan Dam, more than 100 miles (160 kilometers) upriver. With the science of stone conservation still in its infancy, scientists can do little more than patch the monuments and document the past and present for future generations.

"We are fighting a losing battle," said Larry Bell, field director of the Oriental Institute, through which the University of Chicago has maintained an expedition in the valley for 59 years.

"The monuments on the plain are threatened by the water table and those on the hills by thieves, and in both places the constant flow of tourism is hastening the deterioration. There is the dam, I think people anticipated the bad effect it would have had, but I don't think they realized how bad it would be."

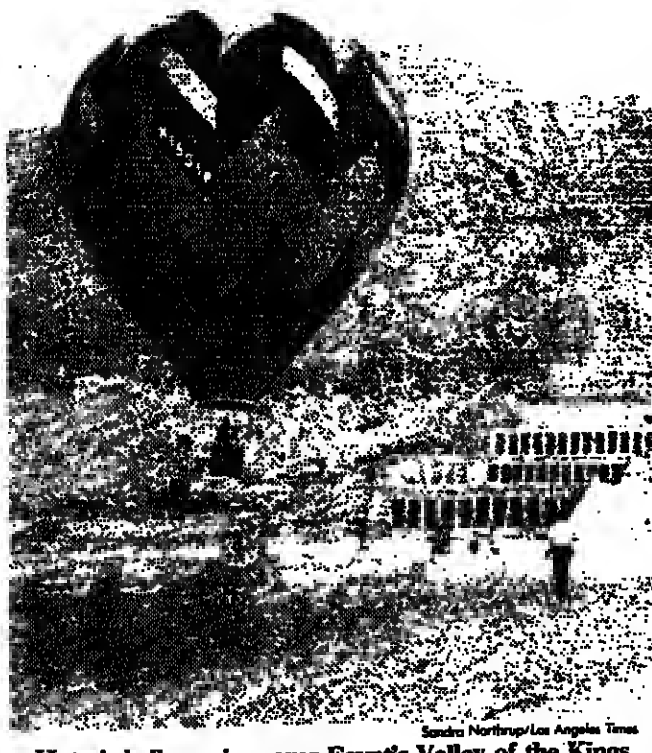
Humidity has increased dramatically as a result of the dam, which created the 310-mile-long Lake Nasser on the Nile, which in turn pushed the water table closer to the surface.

Water comes in contact with the

stone bases of the monuments and percolates up through the rest of the structures as if they were sponges. Salts move with the water to the surface of the stone; when the water evaporates, the salt crystallizes, pushing through the patina, or outer layer of the stone, like a pimple. What remains of carvings, hieroglyphs and inscribed gold on the patina is barely distinguishable because of the pockmarks.

With Egypt now forbidding the export of its treasures, archaeologists have started concentrating more on ancient social patterns than on statues and temples. They are studying the common man as well as the kings, and they have learned that a tiny seed or a piece of broken pottery can tell them as much about the past as could a royal vase.

Seeds found and studied in the western desert have proved that Egyptians were farming 15,000 years ago — twice the number of years in earlier estimates. Bone analysis has shown that they ate pork, contrary to earlier beliefs.



Hot-air balloon rises over Egypt's Valley of the Kings.

## Scientists Begin Pole-to-Pole Voyage

By C.W. Miranker

**THE ASSOCIATED PRESS**  
**BOARD THE SAMUEL P. ALEE** — A ship brimming with high-tech electronic hardware has set sail on a \$12-million, pole-to-pole voyage to explore seabed geology and the energy and mineral potential beneath the Pacific.

The 208-foot Samuel P. Alee began the first leg of its trip Monday, leaving its home port of Redwood City near San Francisco, bound for Alaska. The U.S. Geological Survey project, "Operation Deep Sweep," is expected to produce a wealth of information of interest to scientists, the oil industry and Pacific Basin countries that could profit from off-shore riches.

The ship's meandering route will cover 40,000 miles and 13 research projects, from the Chukchi Sea off Alaska to McMurdo Sound in Antarctica and from the Fiji Islands to Papua New Guinea. During the yearlong voyage, more than 100 scientists will collect data and conduct experiments.

Alive with chirping electronic signals and air guns aimed at the seabed — including in San Francisco Bay — the Alee tracks the ocean floor and its sub-bottom structures around the clock. The sounds reflected back are recorded by thousands of microphones inside a two-mile (3.2-kilometer) cable known as a "seismic streamer" trailing the vessel 40 feet (12 meters) below the surface.

The crew also will fire more than 1,000 "sonobuoys" that parachute into the water, erect an antenna, fire sound at the sea floor and transmit the reflected sound back to the ship. Fed into a computer, the records of sounds produce a profile of the seabed sediments and the rock strata below.

"You get layers, like looking at a slice of cake," said H. Gary Greene, program coordinator, during a demonstration cruise before the ship left. Half the work will involve "remote" underwater exploration with sound; the other half will be the collection of samples with dredges or corers, he estimated.

The arsenal of equipment will examine underwater earthquake faults near the Aleutian Islands and submarine volcanoes in the mid-Pacific. The scientists will also try to gauge petroleum reserves in areas such as the Bering and Chukchi seas and the Lord Howe Rise east of Australia, Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands.

Pieces of crust retrieved in previous samplings near Samoa have contained 2 percent cobalt, the richest known source of the metallic chemical, which is used in making steel, the geological survey said. One undersea volcano "could supply the U.S. with cobalt worth billions of dollars for three to four years," said James Hein, chief sci-

entist for one of the cobalt dredging operations. The United States now imports all its cobalt, which is chiefly used in alloys for jet engines and gas turbines.

Funds for the project come largely from government agencies, but the Circum-Pacific Council for Energy and Mineral Resources hopes to underwrite the Antarctic portion of the voyage with contributions from industry. The council, the area and "it will be productive in the future."

## CURRENTS

## Satellite Finds 'Tail' on Tempel Comet

**LOS ANGELES (LAT)** — The Infrared Astronomy Satellite, launched last winter to map the sky in infrared, has found a wispy 20-million-mile-long cloud of debris bobbing along in the wake of comet Tempel Two, a comet not previously known to have any tail.

"It's probably isn't correct to call it a 'tail,'" said Russell Walker, an astronomer and member of the satellite science team, "because it doesn't appear to be made up of volatile compounds blown off the cometary nucleus by the sun's radiation. It's more of a 'trail' of debris separate from, but moving along with, Tempel Two."

The satellite is a joint project of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands.

## Type of Dialysis Helps Psoriasis Victims

**WASHINGTON (UPI)** — Victims of psoriasis so severe that no conventional treatment works may get dramatic relief from a blood filtration treatment used by kidney patients, according to a new report. Two out of five patients who had severe psoriasis over most of their bodies and who were unable to work or live normally experienced complete clearing after peritoneal dialysis, University of Missouri doctors reported. Two patients had 75 percent clearing, while the fifth did not respond, they said.

Three who responded to treatment were able to resume work and normal activity, said Dr. Philip Anderson, professor of medicine and co-author of the report. He said, however, that the procedure was too expensive and complicated to be used as anything but a last resort.

Psoriasis is a non-contagious disorder in which skin cells multiply more rapidly than normal. Its effects range in severity from a small reddish patch of scaly, flaking skin to thick plaques covering the entire body.

## Fifth Quark's Existence Is Confirmed

**STANFORD, California (UPI)** — Physicists have confirmed the existence of the fifth known quark — believed to be the smallest "building block" of matter — and found hints of a sixth, a Stanford University researcher said Wednesday.

Dr. Nigel Lockyer said two teams of Stanford scientists produced "the first experimental evidence" that the "Top" quark exists. The "Top" quark is the last of six quarks that scientists theorize are the smallest subatomic particles.

Dr. Lockyer said the scientists had verified the existence of the fifth quark — dubbed "Beamy" — by measuring the decay lifetime of the "B-meson," one of the next-largest subatomic particles. He said the "Top" quark "should be found, perhaps within the next year, at CERN," a research facility in Switzerland where beams of electrons can be fired at each other to produce a collision with 100 or more billion electron-volts.

## Dinosaur Skull Aids Evolution Study

**LONDON (UPI)** — An unemployed biology graduate has discovered the skull of a young dinosaur that could provide invaluable clues to the evolution of other dinosaurs, according to experts.

"The find is tremendous," said Dr. David Norman, who announced the discovery Tuesday after spending nearly a year working on the skull at Oxford University. He said it had "all the bits and pieces inside so you can work out the relationship between the bones and do anatomical reconstruction to find out about the way it chewed and processed its food."

The skull, of a plant-eating type of dinosaur called an Iguanodon, and other fossilized remains were found in clay deposits on a cliffside in the Isle of Wight, off England's south coast, by Nicholas Chase, 25. The exact location was not revealed.

## Age Lowered for Mammogram Test

**WASHINGTON (WP)** — Women 40 and over, not just 50 and over, should have their breasts X-rayed regularly to detect cancer, according to the American Cancer Society.

A woman over 40 should have a mammogram every year or two, depending on her or her doctor's wishes, Dr. Arthur Hellek, medical director of the society, said Tuesday. Women 50 and over should have a mammogram every year, the society believes.

The evidence previously was that the risk of developing cancer from excess radiation was greater than the risk of breast cancer for women in their 40s. But in recent years, doctors said, the amount of radiation per mammogram has been cut by as much as two-thirds.

**Trace Metals in Hair Linked to Violence**  
**CHICAGO (AP)** — Abnormal patterns of trace metals in hair can be used like "chemical fingerprints" to identify people who are prone to extreme violence, according to a researcher here.

William J. Walsh, an analytical chemist at Argonne National Laboratory, said the discovery of a link between violence and hair chemistry might lead to methods of controlling the behavior of violent people by correcting chemical imbalances in their bodies.

A few violent people who have had chemical imbalances corrected are doing well, he said, but further studies are needed to confirm the benefits of the treatment. The technique also could be used to screen youngsters who might be prone to violence.

**Crossed Eyes Treated With Botulin**  
**HOUSTON (AP)** — After two unsuccessful operations to correct the crossed eyes of a 3-year-old girl with minute amounts of the deadly poison botulin — and her condition was almost completely corrected by three injections, her attending physician says.

Only about 300 patients in the United States have undergone the treatment in the five years it has been used on humans, doctors said. Botulin is the toxin that causes the food poisoning botulism. Doctors believe it corrects crossed eyes by relaxing the overactive muscles.

The treatment involves injecting a saline solution containing a small amount of botulin into the muscles that control the eye. "The dose injected is between one two-thousandth and one four-thousandth of that considered lethal," said Dr. Monte I. Stavis, Michelle's pediatric ophthalmologist. He emphasized that the treatment is not a cure-all for eye muscle coordination problems.

## Every day's a special day in the Trib's business section.

It's much bigger than it was—and it's filled with the business news you need, conveniently summarized, incisively analyzed. Including regular columns each day of the week from experts whose insights you can't afford to miss.

## AUTHORITATIVE COLUMNS EACH DAY

Monday

## EUROBONDS

By Carl Gewirtz

Complemented by his column on Syndicated Loans and by an exclusive listing of 2,000 Eurobond prices.

Tuesday

## COMMODITIES

From currencies to grains to precious metals, the Trib now covers this beat with intensity and regularity.

Wednesday

## BUSINESS PEOPLE

By Brenda Hagerty

Who's in. Who's out. What the new appointments mean to the companies and industries involved.

Thursday

## WALL STREET WATCH

By Edward Rohrbach

How European experts are playing the U.S. markets.

Friday

## TECHNOLOGY

The devices, the systems, the scientific breakthroughs that revolutionize production and transform services.

Saturday

## ECONOMIC SCENE

By Leonard Silk

Penetrating analyses of the forces, finances and firms that are constantly reshaping the world economy.

INCISIVE  
BUSINESS BRIEFS  
AND COMPANY NOTES

LIVELY INDUSTRY OVERVIEWS  
AND CORPORATE PROFILES

CONVENIENT CURRENCY,  
INTEREST AND  
GOLD PRICE TABLES

COMPREHENSIVE  
FINANCIAL STATISTICS

INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post















### Wednesday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

17 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low Quot. Clo

38%	154	001ep								
19%	43	001H A	50	6.0	23	21	8%	8	8%	8%
17%	66	001H B	40	7.2	23	1	8%	8%	8%	8%

[illegible]

<b>Sales In</b>					<b>Nat'l</b>
<b>1986 High Low 3-yr Avg</b>					<b>Chng</b>

[illegible]

## TO OUR READERS...

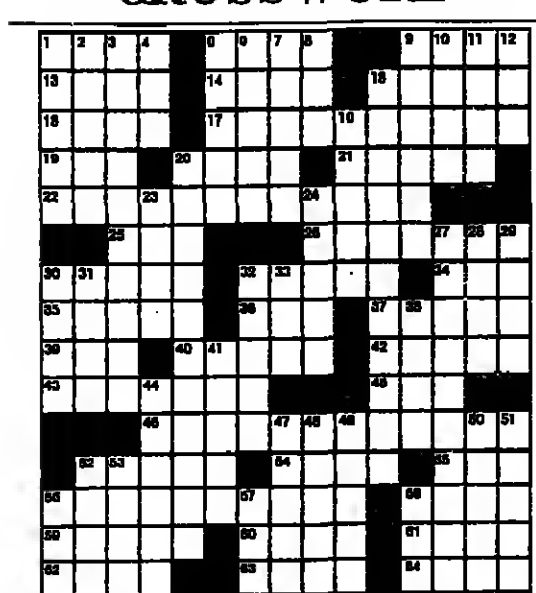
In Asia and Pacific write to:  
Alain Lecour, International Herald Tribune  
1005 Tai Sang Commercial Building,  
24-34 Hennessy Road, Hong Kong.







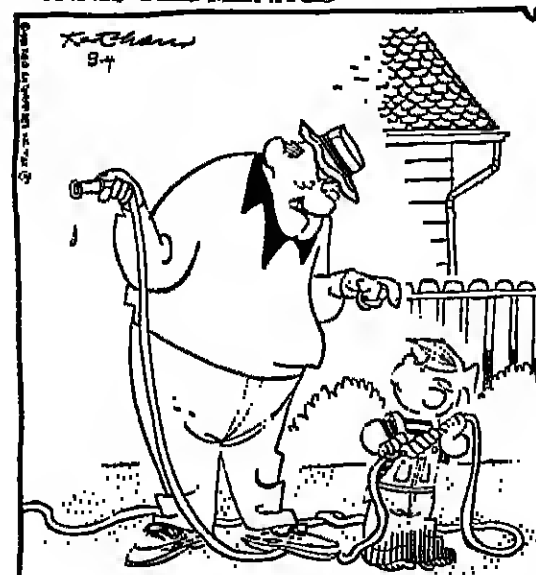
## CROSSWORD



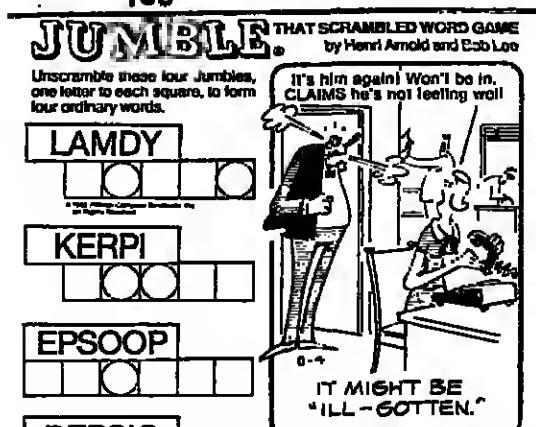
- ACROSS**
1. Bacteria room
  5. The Checkers of 1944
  9. Event at Baghdad or Warsaw
  13. Eagerly expecting
  14. Prolific author
  15. Muscovite's villa
  16. "— that!"
  17. Demast
  19. Lax source
  20. Twice DLI
  21. Separate magazine leaf
  22. Mars or the moon
  25. A plea at sea
  26. Get reckless in a bridge game
  30. On the (under consideration)
  32. Acts listlessly
  34. Amendment backed by NOW
  35. Inst. at Columbus
  37. Pathetic
  39. Soldier at Seoul
  40. Cancerous
  42. Robespierre's hometown
  43. Former remedy for poison
- DOWN**
1. Showed interest or surprise
  2. In any way
  3. Pointed
  4. What epitomes do
  5. Mussolini's local branches
  6. She wrote "The Promised Land"
  7. Laxer called
  8. Witch bird
  9. QB, at times
  10. A city (for)
  11. L.O.U.
  12. Start of an N.B.A. game
  15. Posture taken by Arthur Murray
  18. Adreatic feeder
  28. Salad ingredient
  29. Kruggerand, 200
  24. Infield fly
  27. Sites for bionormation
  28. Soprano Petina
  29. Eccentric poem
  30. Snappish
  31. Orvid topic
  32. Highway oasis
  33. Mt. — peak in Colo.
  38. Slangy suffix for switch
  41. Bad opera on Wall St.
  44. Oak nuts
  47. Lerna's partner in songdom
  48. Showy bird
  49. Change the type
  50. Son's partner
  51. Elbana Field star
  52. City in Ind.
  53. Practices
  54. Skid-row
  56. Skid-row, for short
  57. Gypsy dolls
  58. Mario — writer on language

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maletka.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"I HOPE WHEN YOU'RE MY AGE, YOU HAVE A LITTLE BOY JUST LIKE YOU TO KEEP YOU COMPANY!"



Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Yesterday's Jumbles: BROOD, MOLLY, COMPEL, NOVICE

Answer: The snob was insulted when the doctor told him he was merely suffering from this — A COMMON COLD

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

It might be "ILL-GOTTEN."

Now arrange the circled letters to form the words in the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Answer: The snob was insulted when the doctor told him he was merely suffering from this — A COMMON COLD

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

It might be "ILL-GOTTEN."

Now arrange the circled letters to form the words in the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Answer: The snob was insulted when the doctor told him he was merely suffering from this — A COMMON COLD

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

It might be "ILL-GOTTEN."

Now arrange the circled letters to form the words in the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Answer: The snob was insulted when the doctor told him he was merely suffering from this — A COMMON COLD

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

It might be "ILL-GOTTEN."

Now arrange the circled letters to form the words in the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Answer: The snob was insulted when the doctor told him he was merely suffering from this — A COMMON COLD

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

It might be "ILL-GOTTEN."

Now arrange the circled letters to form the words in the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Answer: The snob was insulted when the doctor told him he was merely suffering from this — A COMMON COLD

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

It might be "ILL-GOTTEN."

Now arrange the circled letters to form the words in the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Answer: The snob was insulted when the doctor told him he was merely suffering from this — A COMMON COLD

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

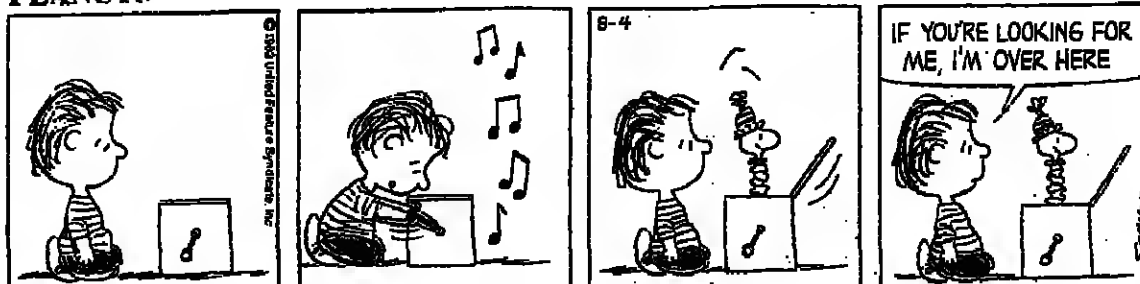
It might be "ILL-GOTTEN."

Now arrange the circled letters to form the words in the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Answer: The snob was insulted when the doctor told him he was merely suffering from this — A COMMON COLD

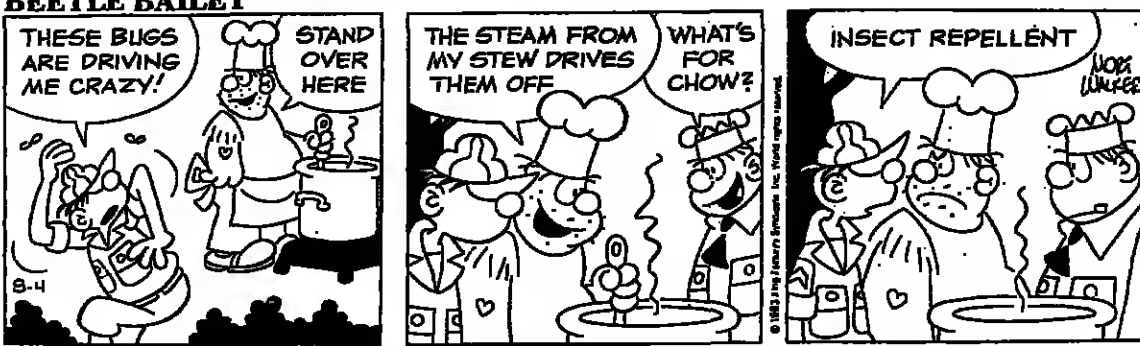
## PEANUTS



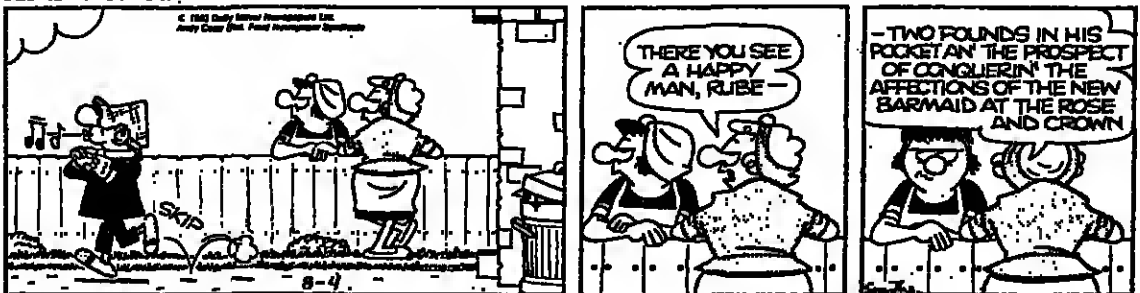
## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



## CINA DAVIS

© 1983 United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

## BOOKS

## THE WORLD'S MONEY: International Banking from Bretton Woods to the Brink of Insolvency.

By Michael Moffitt. 284 pp. \$15.95.  
Simon and Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Peter B. Kenen

NOT too many years ago, economists wrote books about money, and other people wrote books about banks. The division of labor was particularly sharp in international matters. Economists wrote about the monetary system — the more or less formal arrangements that define the rights and duties of governments and thus regulate relations among them and among their currencies. Others wrote about equally mysterious but more entertaining matters — the bankers, sheikhs, and other exotic inhabitants of currency and credit markets.

This distinction was easy to draw and was probably useful 15 years ago. The governments' rights and obligations were rather clearly defined by the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund. They were expected to keep exchange rates fixed and to finance their balance-of-payments deficits by drawing on their currency reserves or on the IMF. International financial markets were important but were not central to the functioning or governance of the monetary system.

The situation is totally different today. The rights and obligations of governments have changed, and international financial markets have grown hugely. Governments act as participants in currency and credit markets, rather than regulators, and treat the banks as partners in managing the system. In the currently fashionable phrase, we have a market-based monetary system.

Michael Moffitt sees this clearly, does not like it, and sets out to tell us why. The current system, he explains, is the product of "a struggle between governments and the private banks for control over the international monetary system." The governments have lost, he argues, because banks have used fair means and foul to wriggle around regulations. But the banks may be losers in the long run, along with the rest of us, because they have been greedy and cannot police themselves.

In "1066 & All That," Walter Sellar and Robert Yeatman divided English history into good things and bad things. It ends with the First World War, which was a bad thing.

Moffitt's monetary history begins with the 1944 Bretton Woods conference that created the IMF and the World Bank; it is what made the United States top nation, and that was a

good thing. But many bad things happened later. John Connally and Richard Nixon made the dollar top currency, which was a bad thing. Michael Blumenthal talked down the dollar, which was worse. Paul Volcker rescued it by raising interest rates, and that was very bad indeed.

There are no heroes in this morality play — only villains and victims. Moffitt deplores the decline of the IMF which, he says, was the victim of the struggle between the banks and governments. You deplores with equal vigor the recent revival of the IMF, because its programs "typically bring economic and social disaster" to poor countries. But floating exchange rates of Euromarkets are worst of all, because they foster speculation, and speculation was "the proximate cause" of many very bad things.

At times, high-minded moral outrage gives way to silly political theory. Why did Paul Volcker rely on tight money in 1979, instead of taking direct action to control speculation and inflation? "The answer is that the head of a central bank cannot be expected to take on his main constituents. He is there to protect their interests, not prosecute them. So instead of disciplining the banks, he was forced to deal with the speculative fever by throwing the economy into a deep slump." Moffitt seems to have forgotten, however, that he wrote that the use of credit controls in 1980 "did the trick" but by causing the economy to "sink like a stone." He is never satisfied.

The monetary system has serious problems. Moffitt is right about that. But Moffitt does not tell us how to solve them. He is free with criticism but stingy with advice.

The balance-of-payments problems of the less-developed countries are due, he says, "to the structural dilemmas of development and global economic fluctuations over which Third World countries have little influence," and IMF programs are therefore "irrelevant to the real problems at hand." What should be done? He does not say.

The props of the monetary system, he says, "are crumbling under the raw political power of business. In time, no doubt, the safeguards enacted to prevent another great crash will also be dismantled." What does he recommend? More regulation. But he has spent 200 pages telling us how banks have avoided regulation — the long, familiar history of the Euromarket.

Indignation is not analysis. Slogans are not remedies.

Peter B. Kenen is Walker Professor of Economics and International Finance at Princeton University. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IT is easy to demonstrate that in the 1950s New York City was the bridge capital of America. During that period some 90 percent of the players who won the main national knockout titles, the Vanderbilt and the Spingold, were New Yorkers. It is less easy to measure the extent to which that dominance has slipped away.

With a few notable exceptions, such as Alvin Roth and Sam Stayner, the experts who were dominant there three decades ago were more concerned with practice than theory. They relied on experience, technique and psychological

force rather than science, and they changed partners frequently. In effect, they were willing to compete on the circuit with stock cars.

The younger experts of today are equally determined to win a vehicle that will give them maximum power and reliability. They are willing to spend hours or days discussing conventions and systems with regular partners, providing for situations that may never come up.

The diagrammed deal, however, owed nothing to scientific bidding but a great deal to perceptive play. South opened one no-trump, which is certainly the right choice in a standard method. The player who opens the South hand with one heart invites a rebid headache if the response is one spade, as it often will be. The argument for one no-trump is even stronger if South has 16 points rather than 17.

The heart fight was led against three no-trump and East won with the ace and shifted to spades. The finesse of the queen lost to the king and West returned the jack, establishing his partner's suit. After taking the ace, South cashed the three heart winners. This gave East a major discarding problem. He could not

be sure how many discards he would have to find, and he was in danger of being end-played. If he simply discarded spades, it would no doubt be obvious that he was trying to guard both minor suits. Facing his problem before it became crucial and conspicuous, East boldly discarded a club, then a spade. The position was now this:

South's hopes were pinned on the diamond suit, but it occurred to him that it would do no harm to play off the club ace. Now East's discarding strategy boomeranged when the king fell. South worked out correctly that East had undisciplined the club king because he could not spare a diamond. So he led the diamond jack from the dummy, pinning East's presumed queen with a backward finesse, and brought home an "unmakeable" game.

WEST  
♠ A J 7 6 2  
♥ K 8 7  
♦ A 10 4  
♣ K 7 3

EAST  
♠ K 9 5  
♥ A 10 4  
♦ K 7 3  
♣ A 10 4

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South 1NT, West Pass, East Pass, South 2NT, East Pass.

West led the heart eight.

## Other Markets

Closing prices in local currencies.

Aug. 3

Amsterdam

Frankfurt

Brussels

London

Hong Kong

Tokyo

Singapore

Stockholm

Paris

Milan

Zurich

Geneva

Basel

Bern

Lucerne

St. Gallen

Appenzel

Schaffhausen

Soleure

Tessin

Valais

Vaud

Neuchâtel

Jura

Fribourg

Glarus

Uri

Obwalden

Nidwalden

Zug

Lucerne

St. Gallen

Schaffhausen

Soleure

Tessin

Valais

Vaud

Neuchâtel

Jura

Fribourg

## Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$.

Aug. 2

Toronto

High Low Close Chg

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.

3000 ANCA Inc.



## SPORTS

## Politics Pervades E. German Sport



East Germany's program has produced such athletes as Martina Gröbel and Udo Beyer.

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

LEIPZIG, East Germany — As hundreds of gymnasts in close-order drill flipped and leaped on the field below, 30,000 young East Germans holding colored flags flashed up the exhortation in rippling blue letters against a sea of white: "Faster, Higher, Stronger."

Packed to its 100,000 capacity, Leipzig's mammoth sports stadium erupted in cheering under a hot sun. Live television coverage carried the spectacular closing ceremonies of the recent Gymnastics and Sports Festival and Youth Spartakiad to all corners of East Germany, and to many of its 17 million citizens.

Not shy about mixing sports and politics, the communist organizers of the Spartakiad — a kind of domestic Olympics — had other messages: praise for the Communist Party, praise for the East German army and praise for Karl Marx, who died 100 years ago.

But it was that simple, rousing command — "Faster, Higher, Stronger" — that somehow caught the driven, determined and single-minded effort that has made East Germany, a small nation in population and resources, a world power in sports.

It is difficult to exaggerate the importance that sports — and triumphs in international and Olympic

competitions — have for the East German government, for its citizens' self-esteem and for the country's uncertain national identity.

The opening of the weeklong Spartakiad by Erich Honecker, the Communist Party chief, merited a seven-column banner headline in Neues Deutschland, the party daily, which, of course, did not neglect to highlight Honecker's blast at the projected deployment of U.S. me-

diom-range missiles in Western Europe later this year.

The East German sports machine, which galvanizes the population and channels its energies into benign directions, is perhaps the nation's most important after the party, the army and the police. Manfred Ewald, president of the 3.5-million member German Gymnastics and Sports Union, passes for one of the wealthiest members of the ruling elite.

At home, sports keeps people disciplined and busy. Abroad, victories by East German athletes have helped the country shake off its inferiority complex as "the other Germany" — a gray, shadowy and walled-in also-ran to its prosperous, bustling neighbor, West Germany. "Until we started winning Olympic medals, nobody had ever heard of the DDR," said the father of an 18-year-old hurdler, using the initials for East Germany's formal name in German.

Roasting 9,737 sports clubs, 380,000 coaches and referees and 450,000 officials, the sports union plays a pivotal role in pre-selecting, screening, testing and funneling East Germany's athletic talent, guiding it from the tenderest ages through a system of special sports schools — and on to the Olympics and other triumphs.

The Leipzig Spartakiad is a shakedown for that talent, and for young East German hopefuls a key stepping stone, either toward driving coaches' attention and making it into one of the 20 elite sports schools or toward a berth on the next Olympic team.

"About 80 to 90 percent of our Olympic teams come from Spartakiad winners," acknowledged Wolfgang Gitter, the general secretary of the East German national Olympic committee. But like other East German officials, Gitter was eager to downplay the idea that the Spartakiad was the pinnacle of a ruthless, Darwinian survival-of-the-fittest process.

"The Olympics are not the main point of the Spartakiad," he said, noting that about 2.5 million of East Germany's 3.5 million school children participate in yearlong events and competitions that culminate in the 856-event games here.

And, indeed, for a country that is not exactly long on joyfulness and playfulness, the Leipzig games were an unusual East German explosion of public merry-making, drinking, feasting and marching and carousing about the streets deep into the night. Police surveillance of this rather gaudy industrial city was discreetly bated, but East German sports enthusiasts flocked in great crowds to shout about sports, not political

matters that might be unsettling for the regime.

For the occasional outsider, though, the spectacle of thousands of young flag-bearing uniformed German athletes assembled at night before Leipzig's flood-lit city hall can be a bit unsettling. An East German intellectual, unhappy with the creeping militarization of school life here, pronounced the event "quasi-religious."

Chanting after a demonstration contest in the Leipzig Stadium, Udo Beyer, the East German shot-put champion, maintained that politics and sport are inseparable. "Whether in East or West, whoever makes a life of sport makes compromises and commitments," said the hulking 28-year-old, who helped lead the East German track team to victory over the United States in Los Angeles in a meet last month.

"All sports people want peace," he maintained. "And if we do not speak out against the NATO missiles, who should?" He let slide a question about Soviet missiles targeted on Western Europe.

Like most East German champions, Beyer is a product of the special sports-school system, which he entered when he was 13. "I wanted to become famous," he joked, when asked why he joined the school. "And I wanted to become bigger and stronger."

Unless it is in a youth's home town, a sports school means separation from parents and family and a virtually year-round training program. Conversations with a number of young Spartakiad participants, however, suggested that they were far more eager than their parents to make the separation. A standard explanation was that the "facilities" were better than at normal schools. "I won't get bored after school," piped up one blond-haired, 10-year-old swimmer, who said he hoped to train for long-distance events.

The nationwide network of coaches, which is connected to the all-encompassing sports club network, keeps an eye out for talent. Typically, a coach will approach a promising athlete's parents and tip them off that their son or daughter could be a gymnast or a sprinter. Elaborate testing is done to determine probable muscle and bone growth, which in turn gives clues to what an athlete will ultimately be good at.

"When you decide to go to school, it's the most important decision of your life," said Cornelia Fiedler, a lean, 20-year-old sprinter whose victory at the 100-meter hurdles here may have assured her a place on the Olympic team. East Germany is readying for Los Angeles next year.

Hoffman homered and Jim Rice and Gary Allenson each drove in a pair of runs as Boston handed Texas its seventh straight loss, 6-5.

Mariners 15, A's 12  
In Seattle, Dave Henderson hit two of Seattle's six home runs and drove in five runs, offsetting a two-homer and five-RBI performance by Carney Lansford in pace.

Mariners to a 15-12 decision over Oakland.

Pharos 10, Phillies 3  
In the National League, in Pittsburgh, Johnny Ray went 5-for-5 and drove in three runs and pitcher Larry McWilliams (11-5) singled in a run and scored twice to spearhead the Pirates' 10-3 swamping of Philadelphia.

Astros 4, Padres 2  
In San Diego, Bill Doran hit a two-run homer off Sid Monge in the 12th and Houston held on to down the Padres, 4-2.

Dodgers 3, Reds 1  
In Los Angeles, Mike Marshall singled in two runs and scored on a grounder in the fourth to lead the Dodgers past Cincinnati, 3-1.

Giants 7, Braves 3  
In San Francisco, Dave Bergman drove in four runs with a double

## Tuesday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
<b>First Game</b>	<b>First Game</b>
Baltimore 8, Cleveland 2	Philadelphia 10, Phillies 3
Seattle 10, Mariners 5	San Francisco 7, Giants 3
Los Angeles 15, Athletics 12	San Diego 4, Padres 2
Chicago 6, White Sox 5	St. Louis 10, Cardinals 5
Minnesota 5, Twins 1	Pittsburgh 10, Pirates 3
<b>Second Game</b>	<b>Second Game</b>
Baltimore 8, Cleveland 2	Philadelphia 10, Phillies 3
Seattle 10, Mariners 5	San Francisco 7, Giants 3
Los Angeles 15, Athletics 12	San Diego 4, Padres 2
Chicago 6, White Sox 5	St. Louis 10, Cardinals 5
Minnesota 5, Twins 1	Pittsburgh 10, Pirates 3



The Spartakiad was a shakedown for young athletic talent.

The sports schools, which themselves are unofficially ranked in the manner of American or British universities, sometimes take their students very young, particularly in the case of gymnasts.

Martina Gröbel, a 14-year-old mullatto who swept the gymnastics stakes here, started when she was 9. Simone Teuber, an elfin, 13-year-old Olympic hopeful, began her training at 4; she entered a sports school at 6.

Being groomed to win Olympic gold for the greater glory of East Germany puts youngsters in an elite whose privileges can include travel to the West, out of the question for most people here. East Germany's cradle-to-grave welfare system has extra cushions for young athletes, who can defer taking exams or prolong their studies to accommodate their careers in the stadium.

The high temple of the East German sports system is Leipzig's German College of Physical Culture, which to its three decades of existence has turned out about 12,000 sports teachers and trainers. The college's main links are to the sports network and the East German military, although it also trains Third World coaches in a gesture of what it calls "anti-imperialist solidarity."

A visit to the college's slightly ramshackle campus and its wood-paneled gym is a bit deceptive. What East Germany lacks in modern equipment it more than compensates for by skill, determination and secrecy. Officials declined, for example, to disclose the college's operating budget.

Dr. Kurt Tittel, the college's renowned chief of sports medicine, challenged the suggestion that East German athletes start training too young, saying that different sports demand different body timetables.

"We don't agree with the Americans, for example, that 9-year-old children can run in marathons," said the expansive Tittel. "With that we certainly do not agree."

Like others, Tittel categorically rejects rumors and reports that East Germany's athletic prowess is tied in part to drugs and blood doping, although he acknowledges that young athletes are guided into specific sports on the basis of physical testing. He says parents are sometimes disappointed to be told that their children will excel in one sport, but not in another.

Turning the tables on East Germany's critics, Gitter, the Olympic committee general secretary, said that, while looking forward to Los Angeles, his country was worried about the mounting commercialization of sport in the West. "The Olympics are endangered by the tendency to think that sportsmen are commodities, that they can be bought and sold," he said. "We are convinced that this commercialization can change the ethical and moral basis of sport."

"We are of the view that an infusion of money cannot produce better sports," he continued, saying that when East Germany is weak in a given sport the matter is merely turned over to its "sports scientists."

Moreover, he maintained, East Germany has only one kind of "professional athlete" — jockeys.

## Commissioner Kuhn Quits Baseball Post

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Bowie Kuhn resigned Wednesday as commissioner of baseball, unable to win a reprieve to keep the job and saying to fight for it any longer would cause a "terrible ordeal" for the game.

The resignation came as the club owners opened their annual summer meeting, where a replacement for Kuhn was the top item on the agenda despite last-ditch maneuvering by his supporters to save his job.

Kuhn, whose second seven-year term was due to expire Aug. 12, did win a few extra months on the job, asking and getting unanimous approval to stay until Dec. 31 or until a successor is selected, whichever comes first. But he said he will not change his mind. "My decision is final, irrevocable and emphatic," he said. "I will not review it."

Former Commissioner A.B. (Happy) Chandler, fired in 1951 after a five-year reign, said the loss of Kuhn "is a bad day for baseball."

"They are doing this to a man who just finished making new television contracts for them, to a man who has made baseball prosper," Chandler said. "It should never have happened. He has done a good job in protecting the integrity of baseball."

Kuhn said the owners now have an opportunity to find a new commissioner who can "really baseball together." He said he rejected a plan that would have retained him as an administrator but without the commissioner's title.

Kuhn said he had considered resigning for some time, even though he had vowed when he was up for re-election last November to force a vote rather than quit.

But he failed to gain the 75 percent majority required from each league for re-election, winning enough American League votes but blocked by five no votes — two more than necessary — in the National League. The crucial National League votes were cast by the New York Mets, St. Louis Cardinals, Houston Astros, Atlanta Braves and Cincinnati Reds. There were no indications this week that Kuhn or his supporters had been able to soften the opposition.

Kuhn told a news conference he wanted to stay, but decided to drop the fight "because I felt the game would go through a terrible ordeal if I continued, and it would make it more difficult to find a new commissioner."

He said he had "always labored to serve the best interests of the game" and had concluded "that I can serve [the owners'] best interests by withdrawing my name."

"This decision was not easy for me," he added. "I am proud of the accomplishments of professional baseball during my time as commissioner. But I make this decision without malice or rancor."

He said he told owners: "My love and affection for all of you will never change."

Edward Bennett Williams, president of the Baltimore Orioles, assailed baseball's rules for allowing a minority of owners to block Kuhn's re-election. "I can't think

of any institution except baseball with a three-quarter rule," Williams said. "Even the College of Cardinals doesn't have a three-quarter rule to elect a pope."

Kuhn's decision and the elimination of next week's deadline give the search committee headed by Bud Selig, owner of the Milwaukee Brewers, more time to find a successor while providing for a smooth transition of power.

Selig said the committee should be ready to recommend someone within 30 to 60 days and that the owners should now be able to agree on a successor to Kuhn.

The commissioner's office confirmed Tuesday that Kuhn had spoken with baseball's executive council about several possibilities. One would have kept him to administer the game under the council's auspices, while abdicating the title of commissioner. Another would have let the council itself rule baseball in the absence of a commissioner.

The plan to have Kuhn continue as administrator, however, drew an angry response from some of the anti-Kuhn owners, including the threat of legal action.

"I wasn't saying absolutely no to the council," Kuhn said, "but I concluded on balance that it was not the way to go. I had some problems with it, but they were not legal. It would go. It goes back to what I said before: to me it would have done to the respect and dignity of the office."

While the committee has kept its recommendations secret, several names have been rumored as Kuhn's successor. They include former Treasury Secretary William Simon, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee; Peter Ueberroth, president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee; Jack Valenti, a former baseball television executive who is now president of the Motion Picture Association of America; and Dr. A. Bartlett Giamatti, president of Yale University. All reportedly have opted out of consideration, however.

Asked if he had any major misgivings about his decision, Kuhn smiled and said, "Well, there are still things to be done."

Added Kuhn, who resigned during the seven-week players strike in 1981: "I sense that we are on the threshold of change to that area. I think the players and the clubs see the necessity of improving relations. I would have loved to have taken part in that."

## America's Cup Standings

AMERICAN BOATS	West Coast	East Coast
Liberty, Dennis Conner	20	18
Defender, Tom Blackaller	13	12
Courtesee, John Kellus	8	19
Rochester, Resnick	16	
FOREIGN BOATS	West Coast	East Coast
Australia 11, J. Bertrand	24	4
Victory 13, Cretin-Smith	14	12
Azzurra, Cima Ricci	20	18
Conquest 1, M. McLaughlin	18	19
Challenger 12, J. Savoca	23	14
France 3, Advance	Eliminated	Eliminated
Tuesday's Races	West Coast	East Coast
Australia 11, Def. Azzurra	20	18
Victory 13, Def. Challenger 12	14	12
Victory 13, Def. Azzurra 11	20	18
Conquest 1, Def. Australia 11	18	19
France 3, Def. Advance	Eliminated	Eliminated

## Blue Jays Sweep Yankees, 10-9, 13-6; Rookie Williams Wins in Debut

United Press International  
TORONTO — Rance Mulliniks doubled, singled and drove in four runs and Damaso Garcia went 3-for-3 with three RBIs to lead the Toronto Blue Jays to a 13-6 victory that completed a sweep of a doubleheader with New York on Tuesday night.

In the opening game, Dave Collins' one-out single in the 10th inning scored Garth Iorg from second base to make the Blue Jays 10-9 winners.

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Before a record crowd of 45,102 at Exhibition Stadium, Matt Williams pitched five innings in his major-league debut to win the nightcap. He was supported by a 13-hit attack, and the Jays took control of the game with a five-run fifth that built a 11-5 lead.

Toronto sent 10 batters to the plate in the inning, scoring all five runs after two out. Barry Bonnell doubled and Willie Upshaw and Ernie White walked to load the bases. Dale Murray, who relieved Bob Shirley (3-4) to start the third, was pulled for Jay Howell. Alfredo Griffin walked to force in Bonnell and Garcia single to score two runs. A walk to Lloyd Moseby reloaded the bases and Mulliniks, pinch hitting for Iorg, delivered a two-run single to center.

In the first game, Iorg started the 10th with a walk off reliever Murray (2-2) and was sacrificed to second by Garcia. Collins, a former Yankee, broke an 0-for-16 slump with a ground single in standing to score Iorg, who came in standing up and bared his chest the tag at the plate. Toronto tied the score, 9-9, in the ninth on singles by Mullin-

iks and Moseby, a one-out infield hit by Cliff Johnson and a sacrifice fly by White.

The opener produced a major-league season-high of eight home runs. Roy Smalley hit two for the Yankees and teammates Don Mattingly, Graig Nettles and Oscar Gamble also homered. Moseby hit a pair and Upshaw one for Toronto.

In Cleveland, Andre Thornton singled in two runs and Tom Brannan went six innings to pick up his first victory as the Indians' best Baltimore, 4-3, and swept a double-

header. In the opener, Bert Blyleven, making his first start in 19 days, scattered four hits over six innings to spark Cleveland's 3-1 triumph. The Indians have won four straight under Pat Corrales, their new manager.

White Sox 7, Tigers 5  
In Chicago, Greg Luzinski drove in three runs and Greg Walker added a home run and two RBIs as the White Sox downed Detroit, 7-5. Larry Parrish hit two home runs for the Rangers.

Angels 2, Twins 1  
In Minneapolis, Ron Jackson hit a two-run home run in the ninth off Bobby Castillo (7-9) to lift California past Minnesota, 2-1.

Brewers 5, Royals 1  
In Milwaukee, Ted Simmons hit the first pitch of the ninth over the left-field fence to give the Brewers a 3-2 verdict and a doubleheader sweep of Kansas City. Ben Oglivie drove in four runs with a sacrifice fly and a homer and Bob Gibson and Jim Stanton combined on a three-batter in Milwaukee's 5-1 first-game victory.

Red Sox 6, Rangers 5  
In Arlington, Texas, Glenn

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	East	West
Baltimore	59	44
Seattle	40	42
Toronto	44	32
Los Angeles	44	32
Minnesota	34	34
Chicago	32	32
Cleveland	44	32
White Sox	32	32
Twins	32	32
Indians	32	32
Angels	32	32
Rangers	32	32
Braves	32	32
Phillies	32	32
Pirates	32	32
Padres	32	32
Mariners	32	32
Giants	32	32
Cardinals	32	32
Reds	32	32
Dodgers	32	32
Astros	32	32
Yankees	32	32
Mets	32	32
Braves	32	32
Phillies	32	32
Pirates	32	32
Padres	32	32
Mariners	32	32
Giants	32	32
Cardinals	32	32
Reds	32	32
Dodgers	32	32
Astros	32	32
Yankees	32	32
Mets	32	32
Braves	32	32
Phillies	32	32
Pirates	32	32
Padres	32	32
Mariners	32	32
Giants	32	32
Cardinals	32	32
Reds	32	32
Dodgers	32	32
Astros	32	32
Yankees	32	32
Mets	32	32
Braves	32	32
Phillies	32	32
Pirates	32	32
Padres	32	32
Mariners	32	32
Giants	32	32
Cardinals	32	32
Reds	32	32
Dodgers	32	32
Astros	32	32
Yankees	32	32
Mets	32	32
Braves	32	32
Phillies	32	32
Pirates	32	32
Padres	32	32
Mariners	32	32
Giants	32	32
Cardinals	32	32
Reds	32	32
Dodgers	32	32
Astros	32	32
Yankees	32	32
Mets	32	32
Braves	32	32
Phillies	32	32
Pirates	32	32
Padres	32	32
Mariners	32	32
Giants	32	32
Cardinals	32	32
Reds	32	32
Dodgers	32	32
Astros	32	32
Yankees	32	32
Mets	32	32
Braves	32	32
Phillies	32	32
Pirates	32	32
Padres	32	32
Mariners	32	32
Giants	32	32
Cardinals	32	32
Reds	32	32
Dodgers	32	32
Astros	32	32
Yankees	32	32
Mets	32	32
Braves	32	32
Phillies	32	32
Pirates	32	32
Padres	32	32
Mariners	32	32
Giants	32	32
Cardinals	32	32
Reds	32	32
Dodgers	32	32
Astros	32	32
Yankees	32	32
Mets	32	32
Braves	32	32
Phillies	32	32
Pirates	32	32
Padres	32	32
Mariners	32	32
Giants	32	32
Cardinals	32	32
Reds	32	32
Dodgers	32	32
Astros	32	32
Yankees	32	32
Mets	32	32
Braves	32	32
Phillies	32	32
Pirates	32	32
Padres	32	32
Mariners	32	32
Giants	32	32
Cardinals	32	32
Reds	32	32
Dodgers	32	32
Astros	32	32
Yankees	32	32
Mets	32	32
Braves	32	32
Phillies	32	32
Pirates	32	32
Padres	32	32
Mariners	32	32
Giants	32	32
Cardinals	32	32



